The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 8745 .-- VOL. LIII.

BIRTHS.
On the Sief May, at No. 4, Again-terrace, New Victoria-street, arry sills, the wife of Hamas Fireway, of a on.
On the North May, at Ryde, the wife of James Davies, jun., On the 30th May, at Byue, the wife of James Dretis, jun., J.F., of aren. On the 25th May, at her residence, Anson-street, Orange, the wife of Mr. Josean Pannen, jun., of a daughter.

MAKNIAGE.

On the 19th May, at Rede, by the Rev. Prederick Hitherd Anynum, mangest some of the late Mr. Hanner Jure, to Sanau Jars, second daughter of Mr. Jessen Wannen, both of Ryde. DRATH.

On the list May, at her residence, Bourke-street, Miss Arman

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS. STEAM TO ENGLAND VIA PANAMA.—The

KAIKOURA, will be DISPATCHED from SYDNEY...
for PANAMA, via WELLINGTON, for PANAMA, VIA WELLINGTON,
N. Z. at 33.18
WELLINGTON, DEFART
PANAMA, ARRIVE
Tranship for SOUTHAMPTON into
the Royal Mail Company's steamship
at COLON, DEPARTING
SOUTHAMPTON, ARRIVE
PARES,
pelusive of transit across the fethoms,
SYDNEY TO SOUTHAMPTON
Second Cabin
(according to cabin)
Second Cabin

\$65.

GOLD and SPECIE.—Fright delivered at the Bank of Baplend, 20 shillings per cent.
Passengers can proceed from Panama by steam to Kew York. Canada. British Celumbia, San Francisco, Callao, Valparaiso, &c., &c.; and also via France to all parts of the Centiment.
The farce between the Isthumus and New York, are.—

S. KAIROURA. "This vessel will be open for in-effection MONDAY and TUESDAY." Full particulars will be advertised on Saturday." JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

TEAM TO AUCKLAND DIRECT -The Panama New Zealand and Australian Royal Mail

Steamship
PRINCE ALFRED
will be dispatched with the English mails (if arrived) will be dispatched with the Raglish mails (if arrived)
SATURDAY, June 15th.
For freight or passage, apply at the Company's Office,
Grafton Wharf.

The Fernana New Zeeland and Alastralian Royal Mail

Steamship

OTAGO,

R. H. FERGUSON, Commander,
will be dispatched for NELSON, PICTON, CANTERBURY, OTAGO, and BLUFF
About JUNE 16th.

Passengers and cargo booked through to
HOKITIKA.

For freight and passages, apply at the Company's Office,
Grafton Wharf.

JOHN VINE HALL,
General Managor.

General Manager.

THE AUSTRALASIAN SIEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS
TO MELEOURNE.—ALEXANDRA, TO-MORROW
AFTERNOON, SATURDAY, AS 5, and CITY OF
ADELAIDE, TURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 5,
Page Salon 65 10s. Futuralished 59 Steepes 53

Pare -Saloon, £5 10s.; return-ticket, £9. Steerage, £2. To HUNTER RIVER.—CLARENCE, TO-MORROW NIGHT, SATURDAY, at 11; and COLLAROY,

To BUNTER RIVER.—CLARENCE, TO MORROW NIGHT, SATURDAY, at 11: and COLLAROY, MONDAY NIGHT, at 11: not COLLAROY, MONDAY NIGHT, at 11.

To CLARENCE TOWN.—CLARENCE, WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at 11.

To FATERSON RIVER.—Goods received and forwarded per CLARENCE, on SATURDAY NIGHT.

To MANNING RIVER.—DIAMANTINA, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, at noon.

To BRISBANE.—CITY OF BRISBANE, TOMORROW AFTERNOON, SATURDAY, at 5.30; and CAWARRA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.30.

ToMARYBOROUGH .- EAGLE, MONDAY AFTER-NOON, at 5,
To ROCKHAMPTON, — BOOMERANG, MGNDAY
AFTERNOON, at 5,
To FIGNEER RIVER,—BOOMERANG will take
cupe to be transhipped at ROCKHAMPTON per
TINONEE.

TIMONEE.
To GLADSTONE.—SAXONIA, FRIDAY, 8th June.
To PORT DENISON via GLADSTONE.—SAXONIA,
FRIDAY 4.

TO PORT DENISON via GLADSTONE,—SAXONIA, FHIDAY, Sth June.
TO CLEVELAND BAY via GLADSTONE and PORT DENISON.—SAXONIA, FRIDAY, Sth June.
From BRISHANE to ROCKHAMPTON, calling at MARYBOROUGH and GLADSTONE.—WILLIAMS, TUESDAY, 3th instant.
From RUCKHAMPTON to PIONEER RIVER and TORT DENISON.—TINONEE, about 4th June.
Curgo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COM-"S steamship LADY YOUNG, W. A. Curphy, commander, tiched THIS DAY, Friday, 1st June, at

mat 4 o'clock p m., for BRISBANE and IPSWICH, BRISBANE and IPSWICH, taking passengers and cargo for transhipment p QUEENSLAND, for MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON.

W. WESTGARTH, Manager. Q. S. N. Co.'s Office, Sussex street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS until the 16th June From SYDNEY to MORPETH.
CITY OF NEWCASTLE, MONDAYS and THURS-

DAYS, at 7a.m.

MORPETH, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 11 p.m.

Goods received for CLARENCE TOWN on WED
MEBDAYS; MILLER'S FOREST on FRIDAYS;

PATERSON Township on SATURDAYS.

Freight on goods for Miller's Forest and the Paterson

wast be paid in Sydney.

RORPETH, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 6.30

a.m.

CITY OF NEWCASTLE, TUESDAYS and FRI-DAYS, at 2 p.m. P. J. THOMAS, Manager.

Ballarge oun-fruit day, eet. wieter ure of n this n, and n, and rative about nicos-

AND

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.'S Steamship BALLINA for the MACLEAY RIVER, on SATURDAY

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Secrets CLARENCE AND NEW ENGLAND S. N. CO.'S Steamship SUSANNAH CUTHBERT, for GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, on SATURDAY, 2nd June, at S p.m.

Offices, Commercial Wherf, King-street.

TEAM TO HOBART TO WN.—
CITY OF HOBART,
John Clinch, Commander,
Salom.

RICHMOND RIVER, PELICAN TREE, and LIS-MORE.—The schooner WALLABY, now receiving corp. Fright payable on shipment. Apply JAMES OOX and CO., Baltic Wharf.

FOR RICHMOND RIVER HEADS.—The JANET DIXON, TO MORROW, Wright's W.d. W. Wright. POR RICHMOND RIVER, going to PELICAN
TOR RICHMOND RIVER, going to PELICAN
TREE and LISMOHE—The schooner HELEN,
now receiving cargo, sails TC-MORROW. Wright's
Wharf. LOLA MONTEZ, for MACLEAY RIVER. Freight or passage apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

PARRAMATTA AND RIVER STEAMERS.—
From PATERT SLIP WHARF (bottom of Erskine-street), DAILY,
TO COCK ATOO, HUNIER'S HILL, and GLADES.
VILLE (nonrest wharf to the Asylum), 7, 9, and 11
am; 1, 5, 15, 5, and 5, 45, p.m.
TO RYDE, 7, 9, and 11 a.m.; 1, 3, 15, and 5 p.m.
TO PARRAMATTA, 9 and 11 a.m.; 1 and 5 p.m.

From PARRAMATTA, 7 and 11 a m; 1 and 3 p.m. From RYDE, at 7.40, 8.40, 11.40; 1.40; 3.40, and 4.25. From GLADESVILLE, at 8, 9, 12; 2, 4, 4.5, and 6.45 From HUNTER'S HILL, at a quarter past those hours. Fares at the lowest rates as advertised.

END OF ASSETS TO TARBAN, N. 9.50, 11.00.
On SATURDAY, from King-street, I instead of 12.50, and extra rips at 245 and 11 p.m., returning from Tarban at 3.30 and 11.30.

CH. STEAMBRS, THIS DAY, at 3.36 and 11 30.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS, THIS DAY,—
Leave Queen's Wharf to 15, 2 15, 5.
Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.30.
Manly, 8.15, 12, 4.
Fare, 1s each way; children, 64.

S. H. WILSON.

FOR THE TWEED RIVER, LIBERTY. For freight apply on board, TAYLOR'S Wharf.

FOR POUT M . CQUARIE. - The MARTHA, from the Commercial Wharf, on Saturday Evening

ELLEN, for TWOFOLD BAY and TATHRA, on MONDAY, 4th June. Commercial Wharf. MONDAY, 4th June. Commercial Wharf.

MARTHA ELLEN, for BRISBANE.—

Clears and sails TO-MORROW. Shippers witt please complete shipments, Pass ENTRIES, and forward Bills of Lating for signature at once.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Commercial Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ROCK HAMPTON.— Tae chipper brig WOUDLARK, J. McClemmans, commander, is now fast loading, and will have immediate diseatch. mander, is now fast loading, and will have immediate dispatch. For freight or pussage, apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

Chambers.

TOR MELBOURNE. — The fine clipper Schooner
SARAH ANN, 135 tona register, Captain Edia, will
sail for the above port on SATURDAY near; has room
for a few tons light freight. Apply to LEARMONTH,
DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

FOR LAUNCESTON, via NEWCASTLE.—The fine brig LADY EMMA will sail on SATURDAY next, and has room for a limited quantity of freight.

Apply on board at Victoria Wharf; or to H. H.

EEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street. FOR NORFOLK ISLAND.—The LALLAH ROOKH

will leave within fourteen days.

For freight or passage apply Captain BATES, on board;
or to WILLIAM WOLFEN and CO., Circular Quay. NOVELTY, FOR AUCKLAND.—(a) Clears at the Customs THIS DAY, and shippers are particularly requested to pass ENTRIES and forward Bills of Lading

requested to pass ENTRIES and forward Bills of Lading for signature.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Market Wharf, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers. Chambers.

SPARTAN. for WELLINGTON and PORT
COOPER.—CT Clears and sails THIS DAY.
Shippers will please Pass ENTRIES and forward Bills of
Lading for signature. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.,
Iloyd's Chambers.

Libyte Chambers.

AOB DUNEDIN (calling off HOKITIKA to land pas-sengers).—The clipper schooner SARAR FILE, Yull, master, now bring at Campbell's Wharf ready to receive earge. Will be dispatched for the above ports in few days.

iew day».

For treight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK,
ew Pitt street; or on board.

FOR NAPIER direct,—The clipper schooner VIS-patch, having all her dead weight on board. Has room for light freight only, for which apply to MOLISON and BLACK, New Pitt-street.

BLACK, New Pitt. street.

POR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.—
The clipper schoener BLACK DOG, W. Linklater, master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO. FOR NAVIGATORS ISLAND.—FIGI and TONGA.
—The brig SCOTSMAN is now receiving freight for
the above groups: has one cabin disengaged. Apply to
G. A. LLOYD and CO., George-street.

BARQUE LOUISE. Captain Peters, from Nowcastio to SAN PRANCISCO.—This vessel sails positively on MONDAY. Letters must be posted here on SATUR-DAY NIGHT.

DAY NIGHT.

JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents.

JOSEPH WARD and CO., The A. H. WILUE, for SAN FRANCISCO.— The ship's boat will ply between the vessel and the Circular Quay. THIS AlTERNOON, from 2 c'clock until 6, for the conveyance of passengers and their luggage

ONLY VESSEL FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The regular trader AUSTRALIND, 800 tons, Alexander Barrack, commander, will be dispatched from Sydney in a

few days.

Intending passengers are requested to make early arrange-For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

Tirkst Vessel For San Francisci.

The A1 dipper vessel HEVERSHAM, 700 tons,
J. B. Sherlock, commander, will be dispatched from
NEWCASTLE in a few days.

Intending passengers are invited to inspect her accommodation, both in cabin and steerage.

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND,
and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR MAURITIUS.— The Al clipper ship AGNES BANFIELD, John Bastan, commander, being under charter, will have imme-diate despatch. diate despatch.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Alger's Wharf or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyds-chambers

FOR VALPACE AND AND CO., Lloyds-chambers,

The splendid new iron clippes,
SANTA LUCIA,
Captain J. B. Pias,
Ast Lloyd's, 641 tons register.

This beautiful craft is modelled for the attainment of great speed, and has superior cabin and steerage accommodation.

Apply on board at Campbell's Wharf, to Captain PIKE; or to WILLIS MERRY, and LLOYD.

FOR CHILI, WEST COAST.—The beautiful from clipper ship SWORDFISH, 725 tons register, John Landsbrough, commander, will have quick dispatch. The seconmodations for saloon and intermediate passengers are very superior.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Agents, 141,

Only VESSEL FOR HONGKONG.—5 The olipper brig CERES, has room for one cabin passenger if sugged at once, and for which apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's chambers.

TO B L O N D O N.—
TO SAIL THE 1st OF JULY.
The Al ship LADY BOWRN, 905 tons register, William Livingston, commander, will be dispatched as above.
For freight or passage apply on board, at Towns' Wharf; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

MONEY WIGRAM and SON'S Line of Packets from MELBOURNE to LONDON, to sail 6th

Apply to J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-str Appy to 3. D. METUALIE and UU., 9, Bridge-street,

A BERDERN CLIPPER LINE.—FOR LONDON.—

For Gold and Saloon Passengers only.—The A1
clipper ship MAID OF JUDAH, 665 tons register,
James Scott, commander, will sail on the 16th instant.

Has three cabins discogneed.

Apply to Captula SCOTT, on board, Circular Quay;
or to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO., O'Connell-street.

SHIP A. H. WILLE, Cuptain W. Havekw.—S All ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be r undered in duplicate to the undersigned before noon THIS DAY, LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN IF BUCTON CANTLE, from Loadon.—
If ENTRIES for the undersigned Goods are not passed before 10 o'clock TO-DAY, the goods will be entered, landed, and stored at Consignees risk and expense:—
Captain J. Jardine—1 box, consigned as addressed.

RPF—50 cases, ditto, Order.

J. H. Scrutton—2 cases, ditto J. H. Scrutton,
V&H-4 package, ditto Vickey and Hall.

WCE over S—9 casks, 1 case, ditto W. E. Eldridge.
PNR—100 casks cement, ditto P. N. Russell and Co.

HP&Co in diamond—7 packages, ditto Parkes and Co.

V over FB in diamond—250 cases gin, 40 cases, ditto
Order.

A USTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.BRANCHES of this Bank will be OPENED of
lat proxime at the following places:—
YOUWOOM BA, in colony of Queensland,
DUBBO, in colony of New Youth Wales
FRANCIS ADAMS, pro General Manager.
Sydney, 26th May, 1866.

A USTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK. — A BRANCH of this Bank for all usual banking business was OPENED on 21st instant, at TAREE, Manning River.

FRANCIS ADAMS, pro General Manager.

Sydney, 28th May, 1866. BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—A BRANCHof this Bank will be OPENED at Glen Innes, New

and, on or about the lat June proximo.
SHEPHERD SMITH, General Manager.

By order of the Board,
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.

Sydney, 26th May.

MUTUAL PROVIDENT
SOCIETY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after this date, persons desirous of becoming members of the society by effecting Assurances upon their lives, WILL NOT BE REQUIRED TO ATTEND PERSONALLY BEFORE THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
By order of the Board.
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.
Principal Cfice, Sydney, 27th April, 1866.

No. 42-66.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 1st June.

NEW SOUTH WALES COMMISSION FOR THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION
OF 1867.
All persons who send New South Wales products to the ensuring Intercolonial Exhibition at Melbourne, are impercifully requested to place their Collections (as soon as it has closed) at the disposal of the Commissioners appointed to ensure a due representation of this colony in the Universal Exhibition, to be held in Paris in 1867.

It. A. MURRAY, President Legislative Council,
Executive Commissioner.

EW SOUTH WALES COMMISSION FOR THE

NEW SOUTH WALES COMMISSION FOR THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1867. A FARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1867.

78. 43-66. — The Commissioners bereip offer 259 for the
187. and 220 for the next best Water Colour Painting of
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TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, JOHN SUTION, Esq.—We, the undereigned colonists of New South Wales, beg to request that your Worship will convene a MEETING of the criticans of Sydney to take such steps as may be considered advisable to erect a Monument to the memory of Captain Cook, R. N.

Thomas Watson

Thomas Watson
M. Alexander
R. Driver, jan,
W. Aitken
J. R. Kemp
G. Ferrers Pickering
Edgar Ray
W. Pritchard
W. E. Langley
Benjamin James

Denis Kearney
Samuel Bennett
J. G. Raphael
W. Hanson
W. Flood
J. L. Applewhaite
Charles Bird
George Thornton
J. Spinks.

Gentlemen.—In compliance with the above requisition, I have much pleasure in calling a MEETING of the citizens of Sydney, at the School of Arts, Pitt-street, on MONDAY EVENING next, at half-past 7 o'clock, JOHN SUTTON, Mayor, Town Hall, 31st May, 1866.

WIVENHOE ESTAIB FUND.—The Committee
are requested to MEET at the Metropolitan Hotel,
corner of King and Castlereagh streets, THIS EVENING,
at 7 p.m. sharp.
THOMAS GARRETT, Hon. Sec.

A LBERT CLUB BALL.—Committee to MEET at Tatternall's Hotel, THIS EVENING, at half-

YDNEY FOOTBALL CLUB.—The Annual MEET.
ING of the members of the above Club will be held
THIS EVENING, as Palmer's Liverpool Arma, Kingstreet, at half-past 8 o'clock, 'to adopt last season's report,
take into consideration the Melbourne Challenge, and election
of new asembers. E. C. HEWITT, Hon. Sec. 8, P.C.

TSTATE OF A. A. DUNNICLIFF.—The CREDITORS in the above exate are requested to attend at the effice of the Trade Protection Society, 279, Georgestree, This DAY at o'clock p. m. prompt, to decide upon an offer to be subm. Hed by Mr. Dunnicliff for the purchase of the

A. H. J. BAASS, Accountant.

W. LE? MEMORIAL FUND.—Subscriptions will be received by the Hon. Secretaries—W. C. dever, Esq., and W. B. Dalley, Esq., 99, Elizabeth-by the Hon. Treasurers—H. Kennedy, Esq., vv. and John Blany, Esq., New Pitt-street; to herription cards are requested to be sent when

1 C A L A C A D E M Y
10 Castlereagh-street, between Hunter and King

Monday

A* EMENTARY CLASS, to meet weekly, will be ina don the first Wednesday evening in June.

First un by arrangement.

STRE NUMBERS.—Parties painting over the NUMBERS and not RESTORING them, or otherwise of iterating the same, will be prosecuted as law directs.

DAVID M*BEATH, CRy Assessor.

TE, two 54; four 7s 54; six. 10s; .N T. GORUS, 101, king-street.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

This should meet the eye of Miss BLIZA ALLEN, she would oblige by calling on Mr. BLAXLAND, GEORGE YOUNG. M R. CEPHAS SCRIVENER, or Mrs. ANNE SCRIVENER.—A COMMUNICATION lies at

M. WILLIAM PASKIN.—His brother has arrived in Sydney, and will be most happy to hear from him. Address T. PASKIN, Ship Westburn, Sydney. THOMAS MORTON, from Adeinide.—THOMAS JAMES desires to see you at No. 30, Cambridge-at.

Very F.B. in diamond—250 cases gin, 40 cases, ditto Order, WWB—1 crate, ditto W. W. Buckland.

WWB—1 crate, ditto W. W. Buckland.

SAUNIERS and CO. Lyons-buildings.

FREIGHT.—Vessels proceeding to New Zealand and Capable of stowing log timber, any obtain return freight on application to A. S. WEBSTER, Gressland and Capable of stowing log timber, any obtain return freight on application to A. S. WEBSTER, Gressland to Toke Williams and Co. Assertion of the purchase of the Prince of Wales The e-being under repair. The Rev. JOHN GRAHAM will (D.V.) prech morning and evening, at 1, and 7 o'deads.

WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

CHARTER.—Vented, a VESSEL, to load for Hungle king, dispatch guaranteed.

WILLISON and BLACK, New Pitt-street.

WILLISON and BLA

WALL S.

Beckerslastical Junisdiction.

In the Will of JOHN GEORGE JOSEPH WILLIAMS, late of Temberogra, in the colony of New South Wales, Gold Miner, deceased.

NOTICE is bereby gives that, after the expiration of four-tem days from the publication bewoof, application will be unade to this homorable Court, in its occlesiastical jurisdiction, that probe of the will of the above-named deceased may be granted to THOMAS PATEN, of Tambaroors aforesaid, storekeeper, the sole executor in the said will samed.

named.
Deted this first day of June, a.p. 1866,
GEORGE EVANS, Proctor for the said ensentor, 102,
King-street, Sydney.

the sank will be OPENED at Glen Innes, New England, on or about the lat June proximo.

SHEPRERD SMITH, General Managor.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OP SYDNEY.—Notice is breeby given that a BRANCH Gringdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of this Bank, for the transaction of all usual banking business, has been established at INVERELL, New England.

By order of the Board,
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.

Sydney, 20th April, 1866.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OP OF OTHER COMPANY OP OTHER COMPANY OP OF OTHER COMPANY OF OTHER COMPAN

Warne, No. 64, Pitt-street North, Sydney.

Olice is hereby given, that by an Indenture bearing date the thirtieth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, expressed to be made between WillLIAM FREDERICK LUDWIG KOCH, of Orange, in the colony of New South Wales, tobaccemist, of the first part, FREDERICK KELLER-MANN, of Sydney, in the said colony, merchant, and SIGMOND HOFFNUNG, of the same place, merchant (thereinafer designated "trustees"), of the second part, and the several persons creditors of the said William Frederick Ludwig Koch, whose names are mentioned and set forth in the first schedule thereto, or who shall by themselves, or their agents, or attorneys, thereunto subscribe their names and adix their seals of the third part, for the coasideration thereix mentioned, all and singular the personal estate, property, goods, chattels, book debts, credits, and effects of the said William Frederick Ludwig Kooh were conveyed and assigned unto the said trustees, their and effects of the said William Frederick Ludwig Kosh were conveyed and assigned unto the said trustees, their executors, administrators, and assigns, for the benefit of all the creditors of the said William Frederick Ludwig Koch; and notice is hereby given that the said deed, executed and attested as by law required, is now lying at the office of Mr. DAVID L. LEVY, Lloyd's Chambers, No. 364, George-street, Sydney, aforesaid, Solicitor, for inspection and execution. Dated at Sydney, aforesaid, this thirtieth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Signed by the said William Frederick Ludwig Koch, Frederick Kellermann, and Sigmond Hoffaung, in the pro-sence of George RATTRAY, J.P.

OTICE.—I have THIS DAY admitted Mr. DANIEL MELHADO a Partner in my business, which will bereafter be continued under the style of "BARTON and MELHADO."

W. BARTON, Stock and Share Broker, 165, Pitt-street, Sydney, 1st June, 1866.

NOTICE.—We, the undersigned, have this day DIS-POSED OF OUR BUSINESS as Auctioneers and Commission Agents, to Mr. JAMES E. WOLFE, of the firm of Wolfe and Gorriek, and Mr. JOHN R. JONES, of the firm of Harrison and Jones, Sydney.

In retiring from the business, we beg to thank our numerous friends for the patronage we have received, and would solicit a continuance of their favours for our successors, Mesers. Wolfe and Jones.

ISAAC GORRICK and SON.

West Maitland, 7th May, 1865.

West Maitland, 7th May, 1865.

NOTICE.—TO SQUATTERS, AGRICULTUR18TS, MERCHANTS, and OTHERS.—We, that
undersigned, have this day ENTERED INTO FARTNERSHIP as Auctiencers and Commission Agents, under
the style and firm of WOLFE and JONES; and, having
purchased the business lately carried on by Mosers. Gorrick and Son, are prepared to neg-tists the sale of Wool,
Stock, Landed Estates, and Squatting Properties, and to
execute all other commissions entrated to our care.

The long experience of Mr. J. B. Wolfe as a wool-buyer,
as well as his knowledge of the wants and requirements of
the equatter, and Mr. J. B. Jones' experience amongst
stock and stations (which extends over a period of nearly
sight years), will, we trust, be a guarantee to those who
may entrust us with their business, that it will be carefully
and faithfully attended to.

JAMES E. WOLFE,
JOHN R. JONES.

West Maitland, Sth May, 1866.

Referring to the above, I have this day transferred my interest in the firm of HARRISON and JONES, to my brother Mr. RICHARD JONES junior.

JOHN R. JONES.

NOTICE—All CLAIMS against BRODZIAK and ROGERS'S Estate are requested to be forwarded to the Trustees, Mesers, E. GOERTZ and CO, and Mesers, J and G. HARRIS, Brisbane, without delay. G BORGE FOX and CO., Carriere, 479, George-street.

Branch Offices, Pioton and Penrith.

PRICE THREEPENCE.

MUNICIPALITY OF BALMAIN.—Appeals against the Assessment for the current year will be heard at a Court of Petry Seasons to be held at the Water Police Office. Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of June next. Persons intending to appeal must lodge with the Council Clerk seven clear days' notice of such

appeal in writing.

J. M'DONALD, Council Clerk.

VICTORIA SALE YARDS, PETERSHAM.

DESTITUTE CHILDREN'S ASYLUM.—The Conmittee of the above Asylum beg to draw attention to the following correspondence. A. H. STEPHEN, Hon. Sec.

Colly Creek, Murrurandi,
May 24th, 1965.

Mr. J. M. May, Sir,—As the owner of "The Pitaford,"
winner of the first Randwick Subscription St. Leger, I
send the scellent institution of which you are the superintendent a donation of £10, and hope that owners of future
Derty and Leger winners will do the same.

Yeurs, truly,

Andrew Loder, J.P.

Copy of Reply.

Asylum for Destitute Children, Randwick,
26th May.

EDWARD MASON, Wood Engraver (son of the late Walter G. Mason), 138, Paimer-st., Woolloomooloo.

F. CUNNINGHAME, Steam Printer, Account Book

G COD Secure Pasture, Rosty Hill, for Horses and Cows THOMAS MARTIN, Newtown, near Newtown Inn.

G. LORKING, Wholesale Clothing Manufactory and General Outfitting Warehouse, 303, George-street.

J. F. M'DONALD, Importer of General Merchandise, 636, George-street South.

M RS. LOEWE'S BOARDING-HOUSE, Wynyard-square West. Table d'Hote daily at 1 o'clock. NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—THOMAS DAWSON, Stock and Station Agent, from 438 to 432 Games

street, over Hebblewhite's, 4 doors north of the Royal Rotel.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—E. VICKERY, Whole sale Manufacturer and Importer of Boots, Shoes, Leather, and Grindery, has removed from George-street to those newly sweeted and more commodious premises, No. 116, Pitt-street.

PHRENOLOGY is a guide through life in the training of children, education of youth and choice of occupa-tion it is novulable. Verbal delineation and advice, la. C. EDWARDS, 204, Pitt-street, opposite Victoria Thestro.

SIGNS OF CHARACTER, Phrenology, Physiognomy, Ethnology, Fsychology, and Physiology.—Mr. C. EDWARDS can be consulted daily, from 10 a m. till 10 p.m. 204, Pitt-street, op. Theatre. Verbal delineation, 1s.

PARRAMATTA.—J. R. BOWDEN, Solicitor, office, opposite the Court House,

PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUM, Bayview House, Cook's River,—Mr. G. A. TUCKER, Proprietor. Accommodation for all classes. Terms on application.

REMOVAL.-Mr. MAGUIRE, Solicitor, from 145, King-street to 116, Pitt-street.

REMOVAL. — Mr. PENNINGTON, Solicitor, removed to Victoria Chambers, 133, Pitt-street.

R IGBY'S COUNCIL CLUB HOTKL, 130, Queen-street, Melbourna. First-class Accommodation for Gentlemen and Families.

SYDNEY CARPET-BEATING GROUND, Rush-cutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, Upholsterers.

NO ONE TO LOVE! favourite song, not published, 2s; posted 2s 2d. READING and WELLBANK. To the EMBARRASSED.—Affairs adjusted, Estates wound up. Address D. C., Mr. Pearce, Williamstreet, Woolloomsoloe.

S H A R E S F O R S A L R.

Bank of New South Wales
City Bank
New South Wales Marine
Peak Downs Copper, with dividend guaranteed.
W. CHATFIELD, 382, George-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received on June 8th for the erection of ten COTTAGES at Waverley, adjoining the Gim Rook Boot Factory.
Masons' work will be let separately.
Plans and specification can be seen at the offices of Mr. 7 HOMAS ROWE, Architect, 145, Pitt-street.

BUILDERS.—No eligible tender having oem accepted for the inishing trades required in erecting a warehouse in Pitt-street; fresh tenders will be received until the 8th instant. Apply to W. BRADRIDGE, Architect, 43. Botany-street.

HEREBY give notice, that unless the Grey MARE left in my charge about twelve weeks back, is fetched away within five days, it will be sold to pay expenses. CHARLES TILLEY, Marrickville. May 31st. DOG LOST-small Yellow SPANIEL SLUT-answers to the name of "Fluffie." 10s reward will be paid on her being returned to Mr. WRENCH, Tarpeian, Potts' Point. TO MERCHANTS, GRAZIERS, AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN PASTORAL PURSUITS.

Mr. BUCHAN THOMSON begs to announce that he has, at the solicitation of several influential geatlemen connected with the pastoral interest, made arrangements to undertake the disposal of FAT STOCK by auction or rivate sale as may be assured.

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, on Wesnesday evening, between Riley-street and Macleay-street, a small Geld Telescope PENCILCASE. If left at Cuddsford's, chemiat, at the top of William-stree', will receive the above reward.

undertake the disposal of FAT STOCK by auction or private sale as may be required.

Mr. THOMSON having formerly been actively engaged in the management of sheep and cattle for many years in this colony, and latterly in business in Bligh-street, believes that he is sufficiently well known to enable all interested to form an option of his ability to conduct the business he is now about to enter into as well as of bis integrity in the disposal of stock entrusted to him for sale, he considers it therefore unnecessary to say more than that he has engaged a gestieman of experience who will meet atock us their trival, conduct them to the Sale Yards, and see them properly classified and arranged for sale.

THOMSELA MALE YARDS. PETERSHAM. LOST, White COCKATOO, part of chain on left leg.

2s 6d, reward. California Inn, Botany Road. OST, a Ladies' BRLT and BUCKLE; finder rewarded.
M. and J. SOLOMON, Fancy Bazaar, 342, George at.

OST, bhish gay Terrier DOG, brass collar. Finder nwarded on returning it at 140, Pitt-street.

UST, on the 29th instant, a CU STON Description to the finder will be rewarded by returning it to the Rev. T. M'CARTHY. St. Benedict's Church. THE BATTLE OF THE LEVEE. - See to-day's

HARRISON and JONES, Auctioneers, &c., having leased the above yards from Edward Flood, Beq., are now prepared to receive FAT CATTLE and SHEEP for SALE.

Stock forwarded direct to them for sale will not be charged any yard fees, but will have the use of commodious paddocks provided for that purpose.

Account sales promptly rendered, and CASH payments guaranteed. Tench. 281, George street.

THE BATTLE OF THE LEVES. — See to-day's Punch. 281, George street. THE BATTLE OF THE LEVEE. - See to day's THE BATTLE OF THE LEVER. - See to-day's

Account sales promptly rendered, and CASH payments guaranteed.

It is their intention, if possible, to hold regular weekly sales of fat stock, and they hope to meet with a continuance of the support hitherto accorded to the yards.

To other succioneers wishing to offer stock for sale at these yards, the fees will be:—For cattle, 64 per head; for sheep, Is per soors. PUNCH. 281, George-street.

THE BATTLE OF THE LEVEE. — See to-day's
PUNCH. 281, George-street. THE BATTLE OF THE LEVEE. — See to-day's
PUNCH. 281, George-street. sheep, Is per score.

Apply to HARMISON and JONES, Auctioneers, Stock and Station Agents, 78, King-street, Sydney.

19th April, 1866. STOCKTON CHEMICAL WORKS, NEWCASTLE.

PUNCH. 281, George street.

NEW BOOKS -E. MUSPRATT'S CARCULATING LIBRARY, 84, William-street, Woolloom-olloo.

PART IX. of THE AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL is
NOW READY. It is relate with information of
the most interesting and useful fractor, bosides containing sketches depictive of colonial fire. A light reading
by the beer authors. Among other tales, if to contain"Uncle Vincent, or Love and Hall
"The Undiceovered Crime."

Perha's Legacy, &c., &c.
Frice. One Shilling.
GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., Pitt-street,
GORDON and GOTCH. George-street.

GEORGE BARROW and Co., Manufacturers of Sul-phuric and other Acids.

These works are now in full operation, producing sulphuries and muriatic seed of the finest quality.

The undersigned, having assumed the AGENCY, are prepared to supply the trade. Samples to be seen, and prices obtained, at their office, 348, George-street. JOSEPH WARD and CO.

GORDON and GOTCH. George-street.

THE HEIR OF COATHWAIT.
"The First and Second Love."

See THIS WEEK'S AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL.

NOW BEADY.

DOOR MATS. fire 2s 64 each.
Bargains in Door Mats, to make soon for other goods. Over one hundred to choose for M'MAHON City Bunk.

DOOR MATS. DOOR MATS.

Best Solid Brush Cooon Fire, sil drass. Two bales just unpacked, and marked at fully 25 per cent. below usual rates.

M'MAHON, next City Bank.

CKELETON DOOR MATS. for outsider usual rates.

SKELETON DOOR MATS, for outdoor use, all EXTRA SIZE SOLID BRUSH DOOR MATS, for churches, &c., measuring 48 x 20 inches, M'MAHON, best City Benk.

Asy, and for Destruce Changes, Samuella, Sir,—I have the bonour to acknowledge your favour of the 24th instant, intimating, as owner of "The Pitsford," winner of the first Randwick "St. Leger," you enclose the uni of 210 as a donation to the above institution. I beging to return, with thanks, receipt for the same.

Your shind wishes as regards future winners of the St. Leger will not be lost sight of. I may mention under the 11th clause of the saciety's by-laws, this donation constitutes you a life member, but the same of the saciety's hy-laws, this donation constitutes you a life member honour to be, &c.,

J. M. Mary, Superintendent.

Pro Hon. Tressurer. Markets.

CORN SHRLLERS, large boppers, ex Lady Bowen.

Ecbblewhite and Co., 292, Pitt-st., and 432, George-st. BLACK OATS! Black Oats!—50 bushels, prime sample. LAW, SOMNER, and CO., 260, Pitt-st. A SUPERIOR HANDWRITING guaranteed for 16s.
NOBRIS, writing-master, 726, George-street.
A GOOD Handwriting guaranteed. Sydney Writing Institute, 182, Pitt-street, one door from King-st. Sample. LAW, SOMNER, and CO., 250, Pitt-st.

KINLESS BARLEY. Skinless Barley, Rye Grass, and Prairie Grass. LAW, SOMNER, and CO.,

CARDEN SEEDS.—Our Guines Collection for a season's supply. LAW, SOMNER, and CO.

SEEDS.—HILTON BROWNE and CO.'S Wholesaid and Retail Seed Stores, 239, Pitt-st. (down gateway.)

SEEDS of all kinds on sale. HILTON BROWNE and CO., Stores, 239, Pitt-st., down gateway., near Theatre.

JOULE'S celebrated STONE ALE, now landing.

MASON, BROTHERS, Sole Agents, Queen's place. A CARD.—Mr. HENRY WHARTON, Toncher of the art of Singing. Apply to Elvy and Co., George-street; or by letter to Mr. Wharton, Mary-villa, Mary-street, Newtown Road. A CARD.—The Misses AUDLEY and RAMSAY, Dressmakers, Milliners, &c., 11, Bridge-st., Sydney. BRAGG'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 5. Botany Road, near George-street.

CAFE DE PARIS, King-street.—The celebrated two-shilling DINNER, from 1 to 2 c'clock, consisting of soup or fish, curry, poultry, joints, and other good dishes.

HONEY, Honey, Honey, Honey, Honey, Warranted pure, and of most superior quality, in packages 60 to 700 lbs., from 3d (threspence) per lb. J. SIMMONDS, Produce Agent, 104, Sussex-street. A FRENCH BILLIARD TABLE for SALE. CURCIER and ADET, Macquaric-place. BILLIARD TABLE, first-class, complete, just landed, in original package. A. TOOGOGB, Pitt-street.

B.LLET WOOD, on SALE by the truck. S. GRAHAM, auctioneer, Sydney Railway Station. COALS,—Anvil Creek and Newcastle Coal; fuel and produce merchants. Warburton and Son, Pyrmont.

COAL, WOOD, and CHARCOAL, at reduced prices.
T.M. ELHINNEY. Pyrmont Wherf.
COALS.—Anvil Creek and New astis Coal; fuel and
produce merchants. Warburton and Soc, Pyrmont. RON BARK PALINGS, a lot, very low price.
WARBURTON and SON, Pyrmont.

15,000 FRET Clear Pine, 2 and 3 inch, just landing. GOODLET and SMITH 400,000 FEET American G. and T. Pine and Shelving, landing ex Lady Bowen, at reduced prices. GOODLET and SMITH, Goorge-street, near Bathurst-street; Saw Mills, Krskine-street, and 7, Parramatta-street.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay. 500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Colar, Shingles. ROLFH, Circular Quay.

40,000 FEET of pine floor boards, tongued and growed, 15s per 100 feet; 20,000 feet painings, espen 100 feet. Lime, laths, shingles, ralings, esdar, &c. TAYLOR'S What Sussex street. FOR SALE, a useful Harness MARE, suited for a buggy. OLLIVER and CHOCKER, 519, George-st. GOAT.—For SALE, a fine mileh GOAT. Apply 15, Prince-street North.

MILCH COWS for SALE.—Just received, from
the Hunter, two superior Milking Cows, which have
just calved. Apply to Mr. H. GIBSON, Pitt-street; or
to J. H. MILLER, Petersham.

POR SALE, a stanch MARE, Market Cart, and Harness—a bargain. J. BRIBRLEY, Kent-street.

FOR SALE, four beavy draught HORSES, at W. LOBB'S, Botany. LIGHT American WAGGONS for SALE, with and without tops. GIBSON'S Repository, 283, Pitt-st.

HORSE, Buggy, and Harness, £45; Horse, Spring-cart, and Harness, £16. GIBSON'S, 282, Pitt-st.

ORSES and Vehicles lent on hire. GIBSON'S Repository, opposite School of Arts, 282, Pitt-street. BUGGIES.—Several new and second-hand Buggie sheap. GIBSON, 282, Pitt-st., op. School of Arts. MOORE'S Colonial-made Euggies, single and double Concords, stide seats; Traveiling Buggies and light Waggons; two second-hand Dogoarts in good condi-tion, Spring-carts and other Vehicles. 203, South Head R.

CARTS, &c. G. K188, Elizabeth and King streets. G. KISS, Elizabeth-street and Bourke-street. Popy, cheep. 91, Abertrombie-st. Chippendale. G ENTLEMAN'S Hack, Saddle, Bridle. Apply between 12 ard 3, Woodford Colliery Office, 324, George-et. FOR SALE, a bay Saddle PONY, with or wither and bridle. A. TOOGOOD, Pitt-street. PAIR superior Buggy Horses, 6 years, for SALE, at NORFOLK'S Stables, 450, Pitt-atreet South.

W. CHATFIELD, 38

H. A. R. E. S. F. O. R.

Bank of New South Wales

Joint Stock Bank
City Bank
City Bank
Illawarrs Steam
Charence and Richmond ditto

Bydney Insurance
United ditte
Wallsend Coal
Peak Downs Copper
Government Debensures
City ditto. City ditto.

BARTON and MELHADO, 165, Pitt-street. £2000 TO LEND, on City Property. Apply to Mosers. BILLYARD and CURTIS, ROR SALE, good Hack and Buggy Horse, 6 years. NORFOLK'S Stables, 450, Pitt street South. SUMS, from £100 to £2000 to LEND on Freehold Pro-perty. STENHOUSE and HARDY, 49, Hunter-st. FOR SALE, a good Saddle HORSE, price 43 10s.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1470335

Menday, 1.—At 10: John Johnson, James Curris, John Ringsmill, first. James Millar, special, for proof of debts.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

THURSDAY.

Beporke their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messra. Smithers, Birrell, and Love.

Of nineteen persons brought in custody, eight were discharged. Among the latter was Patrick Wall, who this forencon, having heard that a warrant had been issued for his apprehension, surrendered himself into the custody of constable Mechan, who produced the warrant, in which he was charged with having attempted to kill and slay one James M'Alpin Fawl. The information of the prosecutor, made before Captain Scott, on the 30th May, alleged that Patrick Wall, hansom cab-driver, on the 20th day of May, 1866, "wifully and maliclously and of his malice aforethought did attempt to slay and kill the said James M'Alpin Fawl; and further, two other persons, names unknown, but who can be identified, did alone M'Alpin Fawl; and further, two other persons, names unknown, but who can be identified, did afortin." James M. Fawl, of Market-street, colicitor, deposed that the prisoner before the Court is the person referred to in his information; on Tuesday has he hired him at the stand in Bidge-street to drive him and Mr. Brees, architect, to Mr. Harkness's, Shepberd's Paddock, to view a piece of land. when within a half mile of the place defendant raid he had lost himself; he directed him to drive to the Bull's Head Inn, which he did, and pulled up; we (Brees and winness) remained in the cab about a quanter of an L-1r, when they got out to see what the man was about, and he was not anywhere to be seen; after some time he came up, with a short handled whip in his hand, and sail "know that you are a gentleman, and will pay me 2s. my fare;" witness replect that she would not pay him a stayennes—that he oughl, on the contrary, to give him (winness) £50, having lost £70 by not being back at Mr. Dean's office by half-past 4 o'clock; prisoner held up his whip in a threatens—the oughl, on the contraler would

eides of it, was not entitled to close it up as having now vested in his own person all the rights of all these purchasers.

His Hoxon directed the jury to find from their consideration of all the evidence—first, whether there had or had not been any dedication of the alleged road to the public as a public highway; secondly, if there had not been away mach dedication, when, or the right of way had been cetablished. If this place was a public road, it could nover be legally closed; but if there was merely a right of way to the owners of particular allutanents—and to none other—the plaintiff, if he had become the owner of all these allottments, could close up the place previously used for such peculiar right of way. In any case—supposing there had been either a public road or a private right of way of which defendants could avail themselves—it would be necessary also to find that the road or right of way was over the place of the plaintiff. Damages, £50.

INSOLVENCY COURT.
THURSDAY.

ENFORE the CHIFF COMMISSIONEL
In the estate of Campbell Whalan, an adjourned certificate meeting. His Honor refused the application, on the remaind that insolvent contracted debts at a time when, on his own showing, he had no reasonable or probable expectation of being able to pay them.
On motion by Mr. Patterson, the rule nisi in O'Brien v. Currell, were enlarged.
The rules nisi Ingall v. Cox, Most and others v. Hickey, and Theme v. Carrell, were enlarged.
On the motion of Mr. Williamson, and affidavit of payment for full amount to each creditor, the estate of William Ginn was released from sequestration.

Before the Registrage
In the estate of John M'Lennon, a single meeting. No appearance,

Before the REGISTRAR
In the estate of John M'Lennon, a single meeting. In the estate of John M'Lennon, a single meeting. In the estate of William Thompson, a single meeting. Inselvent attended, but no creditor. In the estate of James Parsons, a single meeting. Two debts were proved, and insolvent was examined. In the estate of Henry Pelley, a single meeting. Two shots were proved, and insolvent was examined. In the estate of Peter Perkins, a single meeting. One delt was proved, and insolvent amended his schedule. RULE NISI.

Richardson and Wrench, of Sydney, v. William C. Uhr, of Five Dock. Returnable 7th June. Mr. Mackennis, efficial assignee.

SURRENDERS.

Benjamin Grist Salmon, of Brownlow Hill, Camden, farmer. Liabilities, £167 7s. 11d., of which £43 10s. is secured. Assets, £36 15s. Mr. Sempll, official assignee.

Henry Arkill Smish, of Balmain, sheepower. Liabilities, £2422, of which £2080 is secured. Assets, £2150. Mr. Humphry, official assignee.

Samel Maithews, of Young, storekeeper, out of business. Liabilities, £303 0s. 8d. Assets, £20. Mr. Humphry, official assignee.

SEFFUNOS OF CREDITORS.

Mr. Humphrey, omena aregon.

Samuel Mathews, of Young, storekeeper, out of business. Liabilities, £630 6s. 8d. Assets, £20. Mr. Humphrey, official assignce.

MERTINOS OF CRRDITORS.

Friday, June 1.—At 11: Thomas Kogan, John Morris, third.

William B. Allen, second. Frederick Biddulph, single.

Monday, 4:—At 10: John Johnson, James Curtis, John Kingsmilli, first. James Millar, special, for proof of debts.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

SUPREME COURT.—TRUBADAY.
SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.
JUNY COURT.
BEFORE his Honor Mr. Justice FAUCETT and a jury

the premises in question, not eithetanding the destraction of those premises.

Sir William Manning, Q.C., and Mr. Darley, instructed by Mesers. Spain and Rouburgh, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Stephen and Mr. Simpson, instructed by Mesers. Daintrey and Chapman, for the defendant.

The declaration alleged a letting by deed of the premises in Bridge-street for two years, from the lat of December, 1865, at 2500 per annum: and that one quarter's rent for same—up to the lat of March, 1865—was due and unpaid There was a count for nee and occupation. The pleas were substantially to the following effect:—1. That the defendant, 2. That the premises were not let by the plaintiff upon the terms alleged. 3. That the defendant was always ready and willing to pay the £50 such for; that he had tendered the same on the 5th of April hast; that plaintif had refused to accept such tender; and that he, def. indant, now paid that amount into Court. 4. That the desiculant was never indebted. Upon all these points issue had been joined.

The evidence in this case was in many respects your con-

had tendered the same on the shit of April last; that plaintill had refused to accept such tender; and that he, defindant, how jaid that amount into Court. 4. That the defendant was never indebted. Upon all these points issue had been joined.

The evidence in this case was in many respects very contradictary. A document, which appeared on the face of it to be a lease, and had been duly registered as such, had cearly been signed by the defendant as well as by the plaintiff. The defendant's case, however, was that when he attacked his own signature that of the plaintiff was not to the deed; and that the execution by the former was who'ly evaditional upon the deed being brought back to him with plaintiff's signature. This he averred was not done, and consequently the deed had never acquired, assignats him, a binding operation. This was one of the points upon which there was a direct contradiction. It was seen that the terms of a lease had been negotiated, and that up to the time of the explosion the defondant would have been willing to abide by that lease; but it was contended that it had been assumed by both parties that no lease had been, in fact, entered into, and that the tenancy ended with the destruction of the premises. There was a good deal of evidence as to the actings and sayings of these parties and of their atterneys, as to the facts in dispute, but the simple issue on this branch of the case was as to whether the deed had or had not been so executed the defendant would be more a much greater liability than what was involved in this action; for the covenant to keep in repair, &c. contained no provision for destruction by inevitable accident such as the explosion, and it was a case not evoeved by insurance. Consequently there would, as would seen, be an implied obligation to rebuild. This contigency although not legally in question in the present action was one that was a good deal touched upon during the progress of the trial. The only other question of the polarity the progress of white the price bein

The jury, after a few minutes' consideration, found a werdict for the defendant.

Banco Court.

Before his Honor Mr. Justice Cherks and a jury of

Before his Honor Mr. Justice Cheeke and a jury of figr.

PRIEND V. LUKE AND OTHERS.

The trial of this case, which had already lasted three days, was recumed and concluded. It was an action for trespass upon certain property at Five Dock, the real question at issue being whether or not there was a road or right of way over the ground where the alleged trespass had been committed. Mr. William Friend, of Maida Vale Cottage, Five Dock, was the plaintiff. The defendants were Messers. John P. Luke, Shadrach Amos, Junes Hill, Edward Millett, Thomas Bezz, James Mitchell, and Charles Balley. The pleadings were very long and special. The trespasses complained of west the cutting down of gates and fasces and the destruction of ornamental trees, so as to make a clear road through this property to Hen and Chicken Bay. The defendants severed in their defences. Besides pleas of not guilty, and that the place alleged to have been trespassed upon was a public highway, it was averred that Luke had a right of way across this property to the bay, and that the other defendants had come to assist Luke in the assertion of this right. Damages were laid at £2000. On the other hand, a sum of £7 had been paid into Court (£5 by one defectdant and £2 by another) as sufficient to cover any injury which plaintiff might have sustained by the action of the defendants beyond such as was necessarily inflicted in the assertion of the right of public read or of private way.

The Attorney-General and Mr. Salomona, instructed by Messers. Desne and Desne, appeared for the plaintiff. Sir

The Attorney-General and Mr. Salomons, instructed by feeers, Deene and Deane, appeared for the plaintiff; Sir

George-street, draper, and was sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

Margaret Bryan was sentenced to pay 40s., or to be imprisoned one month, for having assauticed Mary A. Graham. It appeared that defendant rents a room of prosecutrix, and is in arrear for rent: prosecutrix went into the room and took up a clock, with which she was taking her departure, when defendant gave her a blow which knocked her down.

Mary Seymour and Mary Nicholson were found guilty of being common prostitutes, wandering in Pitt-street, and behaving in a rictous manner, for which offences they were sentenced to be imprisoned three days; and Mary Ryan was sentenced to be imprisoned one month, on falling to satisfy the Bench that she has lawful means of subsistence. Four persons were sentenced to pay 10s. each, or to be imprisoned forty-eight hours—some for rictous behaviour, and others for using obscene language in public.

A man named Wilkic, apprehended on warrant, charged with having deserted his wife, and remanded from yesterday, was further remanded at a late hour to-day, until Menday, for want of a Bench to hear the case.

On the summons paper were seven cases. One person was fixed 10s, and another 14s, for breaches of the by-laws regulating carriages plying for hire. Of the rest, one, a case under the Deserted Wives Act, occupied the greater part of the day, and was not concluded.

THE ROSTER—Mesers, Ostbey, G. Hill. Pemell, and Campbell have been summoned for Bench duty on Friday.

the defendants beyond such as was necessarily inflicted in the sasertion of the right of public road or of private way.

The Attoracy-General and Mr. Salomons, instructed by Mesers. Deane and Deane, appeared for the plaintiff, Sir William Manning, Q.C., and Mr. Darley, instructed by Mr. Iceton, for the defendant, Luke; and Mr. Butler, instructed by Mr. Russell Jones, for the other defendants.

The great length of time occupied in the Irial of this case arose from the number of winessee examined on the same questions of fest, and the arguments which arose from time to time as to the admissibility of particular pieces of evidence. The questions, however, at issue, were simply those already indicated: Was there an existing public highway which plaintiff had obstructed, and from which the defendants had, on that account, a right to remove all obstructions? If not, was there a right of way vested in Luke which the latter had a right to obtain the assistance of the other defendants? The defendants were all personally interested in this matter, and the movement for the fortblie opening up of this alleged road had been a joint one. The question was one, it would seem, which had excited a great deal of local interest, and had even been made the subject of proceedings at the Central Police Court. Besides the usual voluminous and conflicting evidence as to there and the right of user, there was the equally usual conflict of plane, of surveys, and of opinions. The place had not only been fenced in, but planted, and there could be no doubt that foreble surtance had been effected, and ornamental trees and plants removed, in assertion of the right of way. Whether or not there had been more damage done than was absolutely necessary was a matter in dispute, but the case was fought out on both sides upon the broad question of right. The read claimed by the defendants was one by which access was to be had to the waters of Hen and Chicken Bay from a road which communicated with the Parsmatta Road. The evidence had reference to a l

WATER POLICE COURT.
TRUMADAY.

Before the Water Police Magistrate, with Mr. G. Hill,
Mr. W. H. Tibbita, and Mr. S. H. Pearce.

John Garvey, 55, labeurer, was given into the custody
of police-constable Chapman last evening, charged with
atcaling three shirts from the shop of Mr. Bornstein, Georgestreet. James Barry, a boy in the service of Louis Berastein, about 7 o'clock last evening, heard a noise, caused by
the breaking of a string at the door, where shirts were
hanging; then went te the door, and saw prisoner walking
away; pursued him and brought him back, with the three
shirts under his arm; they were worth £1 los. 6d., and were
the property of Louis Bornstein. To be imprisoned and
kept to hard labour for three months.

Patrick Giltiman, 37, clerk, brought up by warrant,
charged with threatening his wife, was ordered to flad surties to keep the peace for six months; in default, to be fimprisoned for can month.

Mary Ann Williams, for using indecent language within
the hearing of persons passing in Riley-street, was fined
los., with costs, or to be imprisoned seven days.

H. Von Hervalk, master of the ship Henrikal, Angus
Campbell, master of the shooner Martha, appeared on summone, and were fined 20s. each, with costs, for neglecting to
rabilitis at light on board their respective vessels at night, as
required by the harbour regulations; and Walter Hayward,
charged with a similar offence, and not appearing to answer
the summons, was fined £2, with costs—in default of paymeet, levy and distress, or seven days' imprisonment.

The Federal general, Jubal Early, in riding to the front, met a man pushing to the rear. Early accosted him thus—"Who are you, and where are you going?" "I'm a chaplain, going to the rear." "Yes, you've been wanting to go to heaven for some time, and now when you've got the chance you run away." The flattery of friends and enemies would do us very little harm, if we didn't flatter ourselves.

variety of so-called quartzite).

30. A drift portion of a black silicified substance like fossilised wood.

31. Quartz like No. 14.

32. Silicrous deposit, probably a hot water product.
33. Jasperised rock, red and black, an altered clay

33. Common opal, white with black streaks.
34. Common opal, white with black streaks.
35. Red and white sandstone, transmuted.
36. Hyslite coloured by (?) iron.
1.—From bid of Gully near Red Hill.
37. Fine terruginous sandstone or grit, apparently

In this collection there is no granite; but, by reference to Mr. Hunt's map it appears that the whole of the country the property of the previously sescribed by Mr. Defroy), extending to near the meridian of 122: E exhibits an abundance of granite; and that rocks of that class form the base of the whole region eastward of the Darling Range.

to near the meridian of 122° E. exhibits an abundance of granite; and that rocks of that class form the base of the whole region eastward of the Darling Range.

It would be interesting to compare the varieties of granite from this region; since Mr. Lefroy's descriptions lead to the conclusion, that it is not all of like composition, nor of one age.

Whilst admitting this, we cannot however adopt the opinion expressed by the latter gentleman, that the granite is the "primitive crust" laid bare, an opinion which is at varience with the general views of geologists of the present day, and is certainly not supported by some of the facts reported by him. The Protogine which he met with in 30°20 S., and 130°40 E., as well as in the elvan dykes in 31°27 S., and 180°40 E., clearly imply transmutations or eruptions of a period subsequent to the formation of the general mass; and, perhaps, subsequent researches will justify the suggettion that the occurrence of granite over so wide an area in Western Australia is due to a bossilike" elevation certainly after the period of the older palavozoic rocks, the traces of which, though limited in extent, are widely scattered and sufficiently repeated to austain the conclusion, that they once existed probably over the whole granitic area; and that from the calcarous coating of the granite at King George's Sound and Recherche Archipelago some of it may be even of post tertiary elevation. (See note at the end.)

The occurrence of felspathic dykes in the granite found that the edges of the boss-like mass can be shown to have been subjected to the influence of the forces by which it has been denuded. Referring still to Mr.

Bathurst Plains and in other instances in New South Wales, where there is no doubt as to relative age. Moreover, as in other granitic regions, so in that under review, the edges of the boss-like mass can be shown to have been subjected to the influence of the forces by which it has been denuded. Referring still to Mr. Lefroy stestimony we find an eroded surface in 31:33 S. and 117:31 E., and a pot-holed surface in 31:39 S., and 120:11 E.; whilst, at what must have been the limits of the boss, we have the regular association of gneiss, chlorite, mica, and clay slates on the surface and at the edges of Mr. Lefroy's and Mr. Hunt's country; and, according to Gregory, at the Mounts Barren on the south coast, and on the flanks of the Darling Range, as well as at the heads of the Lyons and Gascoyne Rivers on the north-west.

Mr. Lefroy gives the localities in which he found the relics of old sedimentary formations, as gneiss or mica schist in 29:53 S., 121:21 E. In 31:8 S. and 119:49 E., a talcose slate occurred; and quartiferous schists are mentioned in 31:5 S. 119:49 E., as well as metamorphic slates in 30:5 S. and 121:21 E. So that incorporating Mr. Lefroy's experience with that recorded in Mr. Hunt's map, we may assert that over an area of very nearly 9000 square miles those gentlemen have established the fact, that fragmentary ancient or metamorphic schists occur at repeated intervals, whilst Mr. Lefroy states that a kind of dip or slope of the surface of the granite exists to the southward, and Mr. Hunt gives reason to believe that the granite rises into lofter elevation towards the north, and, so tar as I can decipher from the collection forwarded to me, has an extreme termination somewhere about 122: E., near the limits of his exploration.

The agreement between Mr. Lefroy and Mr. Hunt is considerable as to the occurrence of the overlying rocks in fragmentary beds. Thus, No. 4 in Mr. Hunt's collection is a gneissose rock, and Nos. I, 2, 3, and 13 are clay slates, all of which have an air of great antiquity and

hesitation in comparing with the aluminous beds near Lake Lefroy, an extension of which is also indicated at several points to the westward in the journal of Mr. Lefroy.

That gentleman was led to a semewhat similar view from a section of a gully in 31-29 8, 120-11 E., about 65 miles W.S.W. of Hunt's "White Hills." The evidence already obtained leads, therefore, to the conclusion, that not far from Mr. Hunt's furthest, a change takes place where tertiary beds become prevalent. The following considerations will strengthen the probability of this view:—

Mr. Hunt's castern limit seems to have been about half way between York and the Aigh cliffs of the Bight (Bundah), and about 120 miles from the extension of the outlying tertiary bight limestone near the salt lakes west of Esperance Bay (Eyre), in the neighbourhood of which on Middle Island (Flinders) the granite is covered by a crust of calcareous matter; and about 170 or 180 from the spot near Point Culver, where the limestone becomes covered by the superficial sandy and ironstone detritus which, according to the aborigines, is the general character of the country between Lefroy's and Hunt's furthest and the sea, of which twenty-five miles seems to have been seen by the latter observer from the last elevated land on the 122nd meridian.

It may be remarked here, that the projections of granite along the coast, which form an arc between lefroy and from Cape Badstock to Cape Catastrophe to the east. This is by itself an interesting fact, as showing how wast an area has been destroyed. By a rough but tolerably careful calculation 1 find that the water area, allewing for the winding of the coast, is not under 144,000 square miles, and if the severage thickness of the remewed tertiary beds was that of the Bight Cliffs, viz., 300 foet, the common mass of removed matter is upwards of 1200 billions of cubic feet. (See note at the end.)

Coupling with this the bearing of Mr. Hunt's specimen No. 5, it is only a fair inference that, at the limit indicated, the explorers we

Joubert, and to the facts discovered by Mr. A. C. Gregory on Sturt Creek, and by Mr. F. T. Gregory about 500 miles to westward and southward of the former, where he had indications of an evident great water channel, we may conclude that there is a presumption in favour of a probable strait between the hight and the N.W. coast, now filled in by tertiary post-pliocene and recent accumulations; and the fastures disclosed on Stuart's line of route agree with what may be considered the N.E. side of a region traversed by such a strait, whilst the features of Lefroy's and Hunt's territory equally agree with the S.W. or opposite side of the strait. Between the most castern granite near the Russell Range on the south coast and that at Fowler's Bay the distance is nearly the same as that between the respective extreme limits of the desert discovered by the Messrs. Gregory, so that there is much to justify the conclusion, so far as the present exidence goes. And if such an hypothesis be adopted, then it follows that to the N.E. and N. of "Hunt's iturthest" the country would be low-lying and desert also, so far as the watershed of streams crossed by Stuart, which are but 200 miles from the supposed eastern bank of the assumed strait.

This view will explain in some degree the occurrence of the lakes and watercourses, the drainage of which Mr. Lefroy says is scarcely perceptible in any direction.

which Mr. Lefroy says is scarcery proceeding.

As the height of the cliffs at the Bight is not more than 600 feet, unless there is a much greater elevation than that of the lakes there could be no drainage to the sea, and accordingly no streams are found passing to the coast from the north. The drainage, if any, should be to N.E. or N. from Hunt's furtheet, if the idea of a strait be correct, and in that case, probably, Mr. F. Gregory's "supposed" river from the insertior would carry off all supplies falling into the hypothetical strait.

carry on an supplies issuing into the hypothetical strait.

A final remark remains. In Mr. Lefroy's journal is is stated that no trace was found of any bituminous fluid such as was alleged to have been met in the former expedition of Messas. Dempster, and that no carboniferous rocks exist in the country traversed. This, however, ought not to prevent further research, because, it is now established that hydrocarbon fluids are not contined to the carboniferous rocks, but rise from great depths below their horison. Without venturing to fean any opinion as to the fact stated, or as to its value, a further inquiry may be properly recommended.

In No. 25 of Mr. Hunt's callection we have a classification where the classification we have a classification where the classification we have a classification which we have a classification where the classification where the classification was a classification where the classification where the classification was a classification where t

value, a further inquiry may be properly recom-mended. In No. 25 of Mr. Hunt's collection we have a clay containing a small per-centage of some carbonaceous matter; but this is not in collision with the origin of such clay from Silurian alates, since it is well known that in the rocks of that age there is often an abund-ance of carbonaceous matter, though no such deposits of coul as occur in the carboniferous formation. Yet, had there been any traces whatever of vegetable im-pressions it might, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, have been inferred that such a clay belonged to a carboniferous formation, and Mr. Staiger hinted at such a possibility. That, however, is very far from probable.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, ERIDAY, JUNE 1, 1866.

DISCRIPTION OF R. HUNT, SPECIALISS

ASAT OF JOIN, WESTAIN AUFFLANTS

HIGH SAY LOWER LOWERT AND PREVIOUS

BELL AND HERST LOWERT AND PREVIOUS

HIGH SAY LOWERT LOWE

Mora.—The dome-like or boss-like form of granite is a feature of frequent occurrence. It is of concritionary origin, and distinguishes especially those income to the property of the property

fact goes greatly in favour of Mr. Clarke's hypothesis of an ancient strait.

We hope that when the proper season arrives the Government will again dispatch Mr. Huat, and that he will be instructed to, if possible, push his way as neasly direct north from Hampton Plains as the country will allow. However much we may be destrous of establishing an overland route between this colony and South Australia, we have always looked upon Mr. Hunt's last discoveries as offsering a chasce of something more valuable still—an easy and short route to the north for stock, and that we have new we believe a very fair chance of fading. After determining that point Mr. Hunt should turn his attention to an exploration of the country intervening between us and the boundary of South Australia although we have very faint hopes that any of it will ever prove of more benefit to us in a passoral point of view than the northern runs of South Australia have been—available possibly for two. or three years, and then afflicted with a drought of nearly the same duration, destroying the labours and dissipating the fruits of the enterpoise of those who may have ventured to stock them.

THE DEATH-RATE OF LIVERPOOL.

THE DEATH-BATE OF LIVERPOOL.

(From the Albies, March 12)

That Liverpool has obtained a bad pre-eminence in regard to its contributions to the mortality statistics of the country is no new discovery. Its death-sate exceeds that of every other berough in the country, and the local authorities have been directing their attention to this startling supremacy for the past six years, with a view to "disembosselling" what some have imagined to be "the hidden and mysterious cause," and psoviding a remedy. If, however, we lock merely to the number of deaths in the borough and especially to the increase in deaths from typhus fever, it would seem that we are still further off than ever from the period when we may be able to produce a more estisfactory bill of health. But this is not the case. Some substantial progress has been made in the efforts to trace the effects back to their predisposing causes. The notion that one of the most

stal and dreaded diseas. "with which a great town can be afflicted arises by, "sensite laugury. This spency has been exploded by "clearing laugury. The such his spency has been exploded by "clearing laugury." The such his spence of the tempty of the "the sensition of the laugury and the property over-crowding, and filth." The pro, "year companies of the Corportion and the Health Committee, and in their readiness to accept the responsibility of trepts of the Corportion and the Health Committee, and in their readiness to accept the responsibility of trepts of the year 1864, and again in his areas cridence before the sub-committee of the Health committee, "appointed to inquire and report as to the causes of the excessive it to be adopted for mixed and the providence of the Health committee, "appointed to inquire and report as to the causes of the excessive it to be adopted for mixed providence of the Health committee," I have been most part on the day to the health it is not excessive to the adopted for mixed providence and the providence of the interpretation of the health is not excessive with the providence of the interpretation of the day of the healthiest towns in the country. And the one of the readers of the district of the district of the district of the healthiest towns in the country. And the one of the readers of the district of the district of the district of the district of the providence of the integer of the providence of the indigent and very poor immigrants from Ireland herding together in the most dense to your poor the providence of the indigent and very poor immigrants from Ireland herding together in the most dense popularity of the indigent and very poor immigrants from Ireland herding together in the most dense of the providence of the providence of the providence of the providence of the providen

exceed 700 to 800 feet; 2md, the indigence of families whose means oblige them to live in single suble rooms; 3rd, the ignorance, neglect, and bad home arrangements of parents and others, who, without the compulsion of necessity, huddle families in one room, while others are unoccupied; 4th, the desire of gain, which prompts the chief or landsord's tenant to subject single rooms to more than one family; 5th, the abject and squalid pauperism which must associate with others in paying the charges of a single room.

Under existing circumstances, and until a sufficiency of cheaper and bester class of lodging-rooms is provided, Dr. Trench is afraid that to endesvour to put down the overcrowding by driving out the poor occupants would but be to aggravate the evil by

is provided, Dr. Trench is afraid that to endeavour to put down the overcrowding by driving out the poor occupants would but be to aggravate the evil by causing overcrowding in places not accessible to the Sanitary Inspector. But for the statement of the statement in sub-letting his rooms to as many poor creatures as can be conveniently haddled in it, he advocates detection and punishment. To this end he suggests the appointment of a limited number of special night inspectors, sided by information from the police, and the sanitary house-to-house inspectors. "Here there need be no scruples shout harassing the people; for 'the offence is patent and emissivily injurious to society. But as without the active assistance and co-operation of landlords it would be impossible to effect any good, a proper interest in the mode in which property is used should be insisted on, by making the owners partly answerable for that mode." As to registered lodging-houses, he thinks, and no doubt correctly, that "vicious ever-crowding" could, at least is its worst phases, he in a great degree contracted by the united assistance of the police, the sanitary officers, and a few special impectors. No doubt these people could be turned out and made to "move on," but they would speedily invade some congenial locality where they might be able to wallow in their filth, and continue to breathe the polluted atmosphere of an overcrowded room, undisturbed by the intrusive attentions of the inspectors. But in truth no remedy will suffice for many of these people until they have been taught to value clasminness and to understand and appreciate the laws regulating a healthy condition of body and mind. They will be tolerably decent only by compulsion. There are thousands of others who are driven by circumstances into companionship with the degraded frequenters of these over-crowded places; and for them we hope ere long to a direct the new of the count of the contages, in the outskirts of the town, which may be trought within ready reach of the seast

ought to be eminently cherished by them." He

ontinues :- "The framers of the Constitu

persons. That additional and extensive provision should be made for the accommodation of the work-ing classes, is significantly proved by the startling sold be made for the analysis of the startling glasses, is significantly proved by the startling tase into which the question has entered; and, though we are glad to see that the little less aportant question of public parks is receiving itention, we are bound to give priority of consistention to the vital subject that is now uppermost the public of practical philanthrepists. While

HUMAN DEGENERACY

RUMAN DEGENERACY.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sir,—A recent celebrated authority, M. Morel, states it as a fact, that the present race of men is progressively degenerating, and that means should be used to arrest this degeneration.

Some enthusiastic philanthropist has been supplicating the pecuniary aid of the King of Prussia, in order to stop further deterioration, and hopes to be able to improve the various races of men, by applying the principle of natural selection, which, according to Professor Huxley, teaches us, that the lower types of organic beings are gradually raised by an ascending metamorphosis in higher seganisms.

The application, however, to his Prussian Majesty, has not been successful, although he freely acknowledged the apparent deterioration, and the room there was for improvement.

It was rather unfortunate that this Darwinian philication is a second or the second of the sec

In deed the apparent deterioration, and the room there was for improvement.

It was rather unfortunate that this Darwinian philesopher should have made the request in the quarter he did, or it so happened, the experiment had been previously tried on the banks of the Elbe, many years ago, by, I think, Frederick the Great, when it was thought a race of giants might be permanently established by having all the tall people married, and to carry out the scheme, emissaries were dispatched through the Prussian and adjoining territories, to bribe, kidnap, and bring to Berlin the tallest of both sexes that could be procured. Nature, however, was jealous of her prerogative, and would not be coerced; so, instead of the anticipated hatching of grenadiers, the result was the propagation of drummer boys. The application might probably have met with better success had the philanthropist directed it to Prance, where race degeneration is more openly avowed, and made the subject of an elaborate article in the February number of Frazer's Magazine. The Emperor Napoleon has had his attention drawn to the fact, that in 1854 so many weak and otherwise unfit conscripts were passed for service in the French army, that 560 had to be reform.—mustered out—and that at an expense of one million and a half of france. The Spectateur Militaire has also an article on the subject, from one of its highest authorities, M. Le Dr. Artigues, Chef de l'Hopital Militaire, in which it is stated that a great proportion of the French conscripts are wholly unfit for service at the age fixed by the law, and drop into early graves, the victims of all kinds of diseases. The reserve system is now adopted both in France and Prussia, whereby recruits are subject only to gradual training, and do not experience that abrupt removal from their homes and families which in numerous instances had been followed with such bad results.

These matters accomplished, are necessities for the future glory and renown of La Belle France; for it is vas for improvement.

It was rather unfortunate that this Darwinian phi-

diminished.

These matters accomplished, are necessities for the fature glory and renown of La Belle France; for it is not only an acknowledged but a most palpable fact, that the French nation has become rapidly deteriorated of late years in physical development. Some time ago the standard height for recruits was 5 feet 1½ inches, now it is reduced to 4 feet 11 inches because of this deterioration; and comparing this with the English standard, we see a great and very marked difference: for instance, the minimum height of the British infanty is 5 feet 5 inches; for the military train, 5 feet 5 toches.

for instance, the minimum height of the British infantry is 5 feet 5 inches; for the military train, 5 feet 3 inches.

This no doubt is a melancholy picture for our great ally; but still, though suffering a decadence in physical development, the French population preserve their innate courage and aptitude for military life and service as in the days of Arcola, Jena, and Austriliz. It is said that the rapid extension of manufactures in the different countries is fast producing effects in rendering nations incapable of bearing arms, and the subdivision of land, and system of spade tillage, have a similar tendency; but the overcrowding in cities and large towns is more the evil than any other cause, for it not only produces physical, but moral degeneracy.

It is not alone in France or Prussia that signs of degeneracy prevail, for in Great Britain the subject has been taken up, and a paper "On the Dangers of Deterioration of Races from the toe Rapid Increase of Great Cities," read by a Dr. Morgan, at the October meeting of the Social Science Congress.

Condercet, the Girondist, amid the terrors and

of Great Cities," read by a Dr. Morgan, at the October meeting of the Social Science Congress.

Condorcet, the Girondist, amid the terrors and plenitude of the French Revolution, worked at and maintained his loved theme of the perfectibility of man, but modern physiologists think otherwise, and, instead of progress, speak of apparent and increasing degeneracy—that there is no seasible or visible improvement in the essential conditions of man's being, moral, intellectual, or physical; in intellect he has stood still—im morals retrograded—and in physique degenerated. We are told of Plato's wisdem, and asked if our highest point of mental elevation can reach his height. We are reminded of Milo, who supported with his shoulders the floor of a theatre while the crowd escaped; and it is questioned if there exists another Shaw the Life Guardaman in the British army—an example of indomitable courage and prowess, who, when the het nimoun of destruction rolled with deadly sweep over Beigian plains, moved like the shade of Theseus, and on the red field of Waterloo, where er he stepped, death made a gap to mark his progress.

death made a gap to mark his progress.

But these, and many more, are extraordinary in-

interest than the one in question; and to arrive at any just conclusions, elaborate investigations would have to be instituted, whereby it would be necessary to pass in review the ancient and modern races of men in the great aspect, intellectual, moral, and physical under which human nature may be contemplated.

intellectual, moral, and physical under which austan nature may be contemplated.

As I commenced the foregoing remarks with an allusion to a high authority, M. Morel, so will I, for the present, conclude with quoting more of his ideas, viz., that not only has the health of the masses undergone impairment under influences that are easily traceable, and thoroughly intelligible, but that impairment is gradually deteriorating the vital attributes of the human family, not only causing physical (as well as moral and intellectual) degeneration, but actually creating diseased races of men of specific types and qualities, just as the varieties of the human species constitute races transformed by natural processes, so the varieties of the degenerated human species form races transformed by morbid processes. Hut of this again, as I fear I may weary some of your readers.

W. BELL.

463, Pitt-street South. 25th May. THE KIND OF TEACHERS WANTED FOR THE BUSH.
To the Editor of the Herald.

THE BUSH.

To the Believ of the Herald.

Sir,—Will you allow a working man a small space for a few remarks on a letter in the Herald of the 24th, signed "A Quondam Teacher." It is to that part I object in which he talks so much about the gentleman. For many years I have thought, from what I have read and seen, that men who have such high pretensions should never become teachers in our schools for the working classes of this colony, because they are too proud for the office. By all means keep such men about Sydney; what we want in the bush are men willing to work, and be content with their wages. Does the shepherd and stockman, and labouring man and the little settler, want a gentleman to teach his children how to read and write and keep plain accounts? which is all we need, with a good library of suitable books in every school in the bush, so that as soon as our children can read books on different subjects they may have books to take home that would interest the parents, and be the means of spreading useful knowledge, and with a little encouragement in the reward of books once a year would do much good. We want paren's and children taught more self-reliance, instead of trusting so much to the Government and the school-master. When I see men working about two hours and a half per day for about four days a week, take the year round, receiving such large sums of public money as are spent for education, I consider it a waste. It would be well for the Board to publish, so that every man could have a copy of the rules by which the school master is bound to act, and the charges allowed. would be well for the Board to publish, so that every man could have a copy of the rules by which the school master is bound to act, and the charges allowed. Here is so much for books, and so much for weekly payments, and so many days no school; and if we speak the answer is—"O, the Board allows it," and we must bear it; or the cry is the schoolmaster is starved out, and away he goes back to Sydney, and gives the people in the bush a bad character. But if Mr. Inspector would pop round and look in when not expected, if he be a faithful man, I think he would give us a few sweet words, and make things better in

COMMERCIAL COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE EAST INDIES.

House of Commons, FREERMARY 23. MR. CRAWFORD moved for a select committee to inquire into the practical working of the present system of telegraphic and postal com-munications between this country and the East Indies. Nothing was more remarkable in these days than the vast extension of the trade of this country with distant regions. This was attributed to various circumstances. By some it was thought to be due to the discoveries of gold; by others to free trade legislation; but he believed that neither the one nor the other, or the two taken together, could be considered to have produced this great result in any degree equal

to that produced by our system of steam navi-gation and telegraphic communications. It required no great amount of investigation to show this, but he would leave that subject to the lecture room, and proceed to state a few facts to show the importance of the trade of this country with the East Indies, with the view of supporting the motion he had made. Our trade with the East Indies formed an important part of the whole trade of to that produced by our system of steam naviformed an important part of the whole trade of the country. In 1864, the last year of which the country. In 1864, the last year of which there were official accounts in a complete form, there were official accounts in a complete form, the aggregate value of the commodities imported into this country from abroad was 275 millions sterling, and of the goods exported was 2124 millions sterling. Of the goods imported those from India were 20 per cent. of the whole, and Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan, Australia, and the Mauritius supplied 11 or 12 per cent. in addition; so that that portion of the world which was the subject of his motion supplied ne less than one-third of the whole of the imports. In the case of exports, out of the total of 2124 millions those countries took no less than fortymillions those countries took no less than forty two millions sterling. It might also be im-portant to see what was the description of the goods imported. Of the imports in 1864 cotton was received to the value of thirty-eight millions sterling; other goods entering into the supply of material for the industry of the country to nine millions; and of food, namely rice, sugar, tea, &c., two and a half millions sterling. It was, then, an important and essential thing to maintain a ready means of access with all the countries connected with on the sed field of Wassiton success of alsewar, and chesh made a pap to mark his progress. He to these, and many more, are extraordinary instances of wisdom, strength, and courage, which might have their prototypes even in a degenerate roce. It is asserted that the stature of men in ancient times was much larger than those in our modern days, and the scale of Henrion in 1718 gives a curious account to the Challes of the contract of the contr us in trade, and to push to the utmost extent the system of electric communication. Our trade

suant to the message as delivered 5000 bales suant to the message as delivered 5000 bates were bought, and the house was unable to meet the sum due upon this large purchase. He had been particularly requested to mention other cases which had been forwarded to him from the Chamber of Commerce at Madras involving similar mistakes. The most ridiculous of all the mistakes in the translation of messages was one that happened to himself during the the messages were forwarded by way of Italy. He had occasion to send a message to gentleman in India what the from America was to the 10th of the month, and that cotton was in favour of holders. The translation was—"News from America to the 10th—a great saving of soldiers" (a laugh). Of course his correspon did not know what it meant. What our trade required was rapidity and accuracy in tele-graphic communication with India. He did not speak boastfully, but he might state that he himself spent £3000 a year in sending tele-graphic messages to India, and he believed there were others who spent a great deal more. Messages sent from this country to India had Messages sent from this country to India had to pass through Turkey and under no less than seven Administrations. The mistakes did not occur in London, nor in Germany, or France, but in Turkey. It was impossible to look for any change for the better so long as messages were forwarded through Turkey, by persons ignorant of the English language, and apathetic as to our customs and wishes. He understood that representations had been made to Turkey. that representations had been made to Turkey to allow Englishmen to be appointed to the service of their lines, but no sooner had these arisen on the part of Russia and France. So long as such jealousies existed there was no hope of improvement. After a was no hope of improvement. After a message reached India nothing could be more satisfactory than the working of the line constructed by the Indian Government. thought there were sufficient grounds an inquiry into the cause of failure on the Turkish line. Proposals had been made by some gentlemen to form a totally different system of telegraphic communication to India by way of Egypt. He did not ask the Govern-

ment to give any pecuniary assistance, and he did not wish any one to suppose that he was advocating the claims of that new company, or that he had any personal interest in the matter. He had given notice of this motion, and then those gentlemen came to him and mentioned what their propositions were. If this new line was constructed there would be two distinct lines of telegraphic communication between this country and India. He was now led to say a few words as to the postal communication with India. In January, 1853, a contract was entered into with the Peninsular was entered into with the Peninsular and Oriental Company for fourteen years for the carrying of the India mails. Since then great improvements had been made in the means of communication, and it was only right that ae public should have the benefit of them. In another year there would only remain about seventy miles in India to construct, so that practically the whole postal service to India would be by railway. At present the postal days to India were the 3rd, 12th, 18th, and 27th of the month, without reference to the days of the week on which those dates The mercantile community had memorialised the Postmaster-General to fix a certain day in each week for the dispatch of the mails; and they pointed out that Friday would be, for answer was that any change would be attended informed on the part of the Government if the memorial were acceded to letters to India would have to be charged 6d. extra, and that those letters which were now charged 10d. through France would be charged 1s. 4d. The mercantile community thought that that suggestion was unreasonable, and declined to close with it. unreasonable, and declined to close with it. He was quite content to take the report of the committee of 1863. That report laid down the principle that rapid communication between this country and other places should be promoted, so as not, in entering into postal contracts, to interfere with private enterprise. In the case of the receipts from the Indian postal service the receipts from the mercantile classes were so large that there were practical advantages in justifying this country to promote a better service. The report of the commission of 1852 showed that the postal contracts brought into the revenue from Indian receipts £152,564.

The Postmaster-General, in his official report of last year, showed that the number of letter between Great Britain and Ireland and India and China and Japan amounted to 3,632,000. This was a considerable increase over previou years, and it might be assumed that the postal service in India would rapidly produce a return equal to the amount expended until the amount spent in the entire postal service was £850,000, and the entire postal receipts were £500,000; and as the postal contracts between India and this country was £255,000, er of letters must have increa and the number of letters must have increased since 1852, this part of the service must be taken to have repaid itself. But the principle of the postal service should be conducted so that the East Indian communications should net be called upon to pay for other services like that of the West Indies. (Hear, hear.) In the report of the commission of 1852 it was laid down that the postal service was to be paid partly by those who carried on their correspondence and partly by the State, in return for the advantages which it received. He con-

curred in that recommendation. The advan-tages which the State received from a well organised system were incalculable. The British Government, on wishing to send troops to Canada, made use of the postal vessels, and when Sir Henry Storks was sent out to Jamaica the other day the Government and other than the other standard of the contraction the other day the Government made use of the subsidised service, which also brought the first intelligence to the Government. Again, in the Crimean war, the same thing was seen; the French Government availed themselves of the British transport service to forward their own troops; and it was a matter of notoriety that wherever there was a line of steamers subsidised by the British Government the French Government

were coming in. The French Government had a subsidised line to Cochin China; one between Bordeaux and the Brazils. In the case of the East Indies, where the receipts from the postal service were nearly, if not quite, equal to the expenditure, it was fair to demand that an economical system should be adopted which would be equal to the requirements of the mercantile community. He thought that the manner in which this system was to be conducted was by establishing a service between this country and Bombay, which would be the great port for India, and that there should be a separate tender between Suez and Bombay, and that the Australia and China service should be unconnected with the Indian service. This would have the effect of abolishing the monopoly of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. He East Indies, where the receipts from the postal

of the Peninsular and Oriental Company. He thought the time had come when this country could secure the advantages of competition

in this branch of the postal service. had been asked to consent to addition of words to his motion would enable the committee to inquire into the part, he came before the House with a specific omplaint with respect to the telegraphi complaint with respect to the telegraphic and postal service between this country and India, and he would wish the committee in the first instance to restrict their inquiries to these matters. Afterwards it would be open to the committee to go into the other subject, if it was the pleasure of the House to take it up.

Mr. Horsfall seconded the motion. He should have been glad if his hon. friend had confined the inquiry of the committee to telegraphic communication without adding to it the postal service, as he feared that the

it the postal service, as he feared that the question had been made too wide for a committee to inquire into in a reasonable time.

The complaints with respect to telegraphic communication were that the telegraph was irregular in delivery, and that the messages were incorrect. In corroboration of those complaints he might state a few facts. There was a letter which he received complainin of the telegraphic communication with Bombay It stated that an order was sent to Bombay for a considerable purchase of cotton, which ought to have been delivered in twenty four, or at the utmost in thirty-six hours; but the order was not delivered until the expiration of thirty-six days—(laughter)—and this after a letter en-closing a duplicate of the order had reached the parties. The same parties received a tele-gram on the 27th of last month, to the effect that Mr. H., the managing partner at Bombay was leaving in ill-health, and begging that antleman might be sent out to take his place nan was engaged, and sent out at salary of over £1000 a year. It turned out that the telegram was not from Bombay at all, but from Madras, and that it was only one of the clerks in the office was ill. Again the same parties complained that eleven messages were not delivered at all, that four were above a month in transmission, and that two when they reached were unintel-ligible. (Laughter.) They stated that they ap-plied to the Electric and International Company or repayment of the £66 which these message cost, and that the reply was, that they would communicate with the other companies. This was four or five months ago, but nothing had yet been done on the subject. He had also re-ceived communications from the presidency of Calcutta, in which parties complained that they and sent a number of messages which had taken from 25 to 31 days in transmission. The also stated that they had sent off two telegram on the 18th December, one of which occupied There was a communication in which the limit is the increase of the price of cotton was fixed at 5 per cent., but the message as received gave it as "liber per cent." (Laughter.) From Madras one party during the last six months sent 250 messages; of these 153 were received. They cost the firm in one month £1000, but many of the messages were never delivered at all, sages were never delivered at all, and others which were sent last were delivered first. Perhaps the secret of this was that the operators were not fond of hard work and operators were not fond of hard work, and waited for a number of messages, which they placed upon the file, and then they sent those which were on the top first (laughter). The hon, member for Greenwich (Sir C. Bright) had pointed out in his evidence that the only remedy for this was to have British operators on the entire line, as was the case between Bussora and Kurrachee, a distance of 1500 miles, over which the messages were sent in half an hour And this seemed to be the only plan for carry-ing out a perfect system. The chamber of com-merce of Liverpool had endeavoured to collect information on the subject; but, in reply to inquiries, had received a letter from one firm, in which they stated, "Our experience has been latterly so uniformly bad that we find it difficul to single out instances of irregularity or unsatis factory working. Every telegram we receive is a fresh illustration of the very defective and unsatisfactory working of the system." He hoped if his hon, friend got his committee he would have received.

have practical men upon it. C. Bright said he was engaged in the construction and laying of a portion of the line between this country and India, and might be permitted to express his disapprobation of the working. The Turkish Government, or rather working. The Turkish Government, or rather the Turks, were so little interested in the success of this experiment that when he arrived at Scinde he found the governor of Bagdad was engaged in a miserable squabble with some tribes, and that the working of the line was in in consequence delayed for a year. Except for this, messages might be sent with the utmost the sent with the between England and Kurrachee in regularity between England and Kurrachee in four hours; but the distribution of messages from thence to Bombay and Madrar was badly worked under the Government of India. He had seen at Bombay gentlemen waiting for messages so long as seven days. days, in transmission from Bombay to Kurrachee, a distance of 500 miles. While the system between this country and India was worked in this manner it was impossible to extend it to China and Australia. tend it to China and Australia.

Mr. Moffatt did not agree with the hon. member for Liverpool (Mr. Horsfall) that the inquiry should be confined to the telegraphic system, and defended the Peninsular and Oriental Company from taking advantage of the monopoly of the trade which they had between this country and India. As the representative of a great mercantile shipping constituency he quite concurred in the motion of the hon. member.

Mr. Childers thought that the House ought to feel obliged to the hon, member for the very lucid and interesting statement he had made in lucid and interesting statement he had made in introducing his motion. The Government, so far from offering any objection to his motion, would give him their hearty support. The honorable gentleman had not done wrong in putting the telegraphic question first, because the system of telegraphy was every day so rapidly superseding the ordinary postal arrangements for the purposes of commerce that it was most expedient the House should know exactly what the faults were in the communication between this country and those distant parts of the world with which our commerce was largest. At the same time the hon member must not take it for same time the hon member must not take it for granted that the amendments he had suggested were easy, or the faults to which he had called

titled to great weight. Those communications had been the result of arrangements made up almost all of patchwork, as occasion served. We had been in such a state of transition both as regarded commerce and political affairs in the East, that he could not point to any particular moment when it would have been thoroughly safe to take up the whole question. He thought, however, that the present was a time when the subject might be looked into with great advantage to the public service, especially as a new route was about to be brought into operation. That would put the whole question upon an entirely new footing, for communications would be far more rapid by for communications would be far more rapid by the new railway through Bombay than the present route through Madras and Point de Galle. We were now approaching a time when the railway would be completed to South Italy, and the communications with Alexandria by Brindisi would be much quicker than they were by Marseilles. The hon-gentlemen had not by Marseilles. The hon, gentleman had not hoticed the present well organised system under the French Government through Marseilles, Egypt, Point de Galle, Suez, Singapore, and China, and the question was how far we ought to avail ourselves of that line, which had completed through the energy of another Go-vernment. Her Majesty's Ministers would be very glad of the information which could be given them by gentlemen of business habits and with spare time enough to enable them to go into the whole question.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer only ros to make a personal explanation. His hon. (Mr. Crawford), speaking from recollection, stated that in a former year he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) had warned the House against being led astray by the recommendation of telegraphic lines by parties who were personally interested in them. He (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) had never given expression of the Exchequer) had never given expression to any such reflection, and least of all upon his hon. friend. What he had said, which was in 1857, was to request the House to look with jealousy to the use which members of Parliament might make of their influence to support schemes which, however interesting they might be from a benevolent point of view, were to all intents and purposes substantially commercial undertakings, and that they should be allowed to stand or fall as such.

Mr. Crawford, in reply, said that when the railway through Mont Cenis was completed, it would save forty-two hours between this country and the East.

Mr. Avrton remarked that communication through Southern Italy did not depend upon the Mont Cenis Tunnel Railway. It might go by the Spulgen and Brindisi, where it would not be affected by the snow.

The motion was then agreed to.

THE WANT OF A TRIBUNAL TO INTERPRET THE CONSTITUTION.

(From the Melbourne Spectator, May 26.) THE constitution of government in this country must be largely modified and amended, if we are to avoid a continual recurrence of those difficulties which have distracted the community during the last eighteen months. We may safely ray that in that narrow period all the principal defects of our system of government have been exposed to view. We have seen how an indefinite Parliamentary privilege has been used at the beck of a despotic minded Minister. We have had full occasion to lament the absence of a power of impeachment. We have felt the want of a tribunal which would impartially interpret the provisions of the written Constitution under which we live. These are, indeed, grave deficiencies in the machinery of government, and ere long must be removed, if we would avoid a disastrous breakdown of our constitutional institutions. present article we shall confine our remarks to he last only of these defects. It is one which as yet has attracted little attention, and excited even less discussion, which has, in fact, scarcely been referred to, save by Mr. O'Shanassy in his recent speech. And yet it seems to have mentioned. It was that which uncon-sciously led Messrs. M'Culloch and Grant to the conclusion that the Constitution had failed. Each House contended that its own construction of the Act was the right one, and as neither showed any disposition to fall back from this position, there seemed no method of reconciling their conflicting pretensions consistently with the maintenan Hence the Chief Secretary's utterance. With no disposition in the Lower House to reselve the difficulty by judicious compromise, the machinery of government was greatly deranged, and the Constitution did fail for time. And we think this would not have occurred had there been proper provision made for the interpretation of the instrument which endows the colony with representative institutions.

tribunal to which questions of constitutional law are referred for decision. Nor in fact has ahe any such tribunal. But at the same time she has no occasion for it. She has no written she has no occasion for it. She has no Constitution which wants interpretation. The English system of government exists by prescription—is the slow growth of ages. The powers and functions of each of its parts are clearly defined and understood, and rest upon consistent and immemorial precedents. Where, consistent and immemorial precedents. Where, however, any statute has altered or affected any of these powers or functions, such statute is, like any other enactment of the Legislature, subject to the interpretation of the Judges. There is not an Act on the Statute Book of England which the Judges have net a right—and the sole right—to construe. In England then, as we see, there is no necessity for the existence of a forum to interpret constitutional law. That law is almost interpret constitutional law. That law is almost wholly made up of precedents, and these prece-dents determine themselves. In Victoria we know no precedents. Nor could we have any aconsistent with the doctrines of our writt-Constitution without violating it. The framers of the Constitution of the United States saw the difference between a Constitution laid down in writing and one existing by prescription, resting as it were upon the venerable monuments of antiquity. They accordingly provided that in all cases arising as to the construction of that fundamental instrument, the Supreme Court should have the power of determining its mean-ing, and that its judgment should be final. Story, were easy, or the faults to which he had called the attention of the House were so palpable that the blame could be laid on any particular company. Indeed, he (Mr. Childers) was by no means sure whether if any other lines of telegraphic communication were made the subject of minute inquiry as grave blots might not be found in them. He would, therefore, assent to their going into committee, but it must be upon the distinct understanding that no attack was to be made on the Treasury, and that no subventions were to be asked for. (Hear, hear.) With regard to our postal communication with the East, the hon. gentleman's remarks were ensured to the subject of controversy. It follows that when they are subjected to the cognisance of the judiciary its judgments must be conclusive, for otherwise they would be district understanding that no attack was to be made on the Treasury, and that no subventions were to be asked for. (Hear, hear.) With regard to our postal communication with the East, the hon. gentleman's remarks were enthe thoughtful and eloquent commentator, says en this branch:—"The universal sense of Ame-rica has decided that in the last resort the judi-

having these principles in view, adopted two fundamental rules with entire unanimity—first, that a national judiciary ought to be estab-lished; secondly, that it ought to possess powers co-extensive with those of the Legisla-ture." And in one of his judgments the ture." And in one of his judgments the learned Mr. Justice Patterson says:—"It is an important principle, and never to be lost sight of, that the judiciary in this country is not a subordinate but a co-ordinate branch of the Government." We learn from these authorities that the whole system of government, as established under the Constitution of the United States, is subject to the supervising control of its highest judicial tribunal. With this example before us, it cannot surely be contended that the Victorian Parliament would be lowered in dignity by submitting the interpretation of a legal tribunal. When a great independent community like the United States is willing to have the terms of its Constitution construed by its highest Court of justice, surely a limited and dependent community like Vic-toria would not derogate from its dignity by adopting an analogous provision.

And when we come to revise our Constitution, we are sure there will be no hesitation about the expediency of making the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council the appellate jurisdiction to which we can take matters of this nature. We cannot conceive that any party which sincerely desired the suc-cess of liberal government in this country would raise any obstacles to the accomplishment of such a purpose. Some tribunal we must have if we are to avoid the dissensions for some time experienced through lack of it. Victorian Constitution owes its existence to the Imperial Parliament. The Act which confers it is an Imperial Act. What could be more appropriate than that it should be interpreted by an English Court? When Victoria comes to be a sovereign power, or when, by some such union of the Australian colonies as that Mr. O'Shanassy foreshadowed, a Supreme Court for all these colonies is established, it will be time enough to object to leave this function to the mother country. But while we continue to be a part of that great Empire on which "the sun never sets," we may well confide to this extent in her justice, wisdom, and impartiality. We think, then, that so long as this colony requires the colony received. long as this colony remains under the dominion of the English Crown, and no Australian Court of Appeal is provided, that the Judicial Com-mittee of the Privy Council might well be entrusted with the power to decide upon the construction of our constitutional laws. There appears no single ground of ob-jection to the adoption of such a pro-vision. We cannot imagine any. On the contrary, everything points in favour of such an arrangement. To the just interpretation of law, ability and impartiality are required. And the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council would certainly be as able and impartial as any forum which could be erected in the colony. It would have, too, the great advantage of being free from all local influences, as well those which are latent as those which are patent. This would be a certain guarantee that any decision it might give upon the questions submitted to its judgment, would be strictly disinterested. And then in point of ability there is probably no judicial tribunal in the world which rivals it in dignity, experience, and profound knowledge of law. Had there been any provision in the existing instrument of government which would have enabled the two Houses in Victoria to submit their controversy

to the Privy Council, the colony would have been

spared the injury, disgrace, and turmoil of the last eighteen months. In proposing the Privy Council to discharge this function, we do not

wish to cast the shadow of slight upon the ability and impartiality which have always

characterised the proceedings of the Supreme Court of Victoria. We have the greatest feel-

characterised the proceedings of the Court of Victoria. We have the greatest feeling of satisfaction in being able to bear testimony to the honourable and dignified character of the administration of the law by the Judges of that Court. We think, however, that the

decision of a local forum upon the interpreta-tion of our constitutional law would not carry

the same weight as that of a tribunal removed

the same weight as that of a tribunal removed from the seat of controversy. Unworthy asspicion would be too likely to generate factious discontent and opposition, and the Supreme Court might, as long as such Attorney-Generals as Mr. Highbotham are possible, find its authority and independence prestrate. It may be asked, "How is it, then, that this has not happened in the United States?" We answer to this—the Supreme Court of the United States is much stronger

Court of the United States is much stronger

under their Constitution than the Supreme

Court of Victoria is under ours; possesses, in fact, such powers as we would confer on a

Supreme Court for Australia. But we cannot fully treat this question at the end of an article. We must reserve it for future di There is an eloquent passage in Story which vividly recalls some of our own recent history, and which we will not refrain from quoting. Speaking of the fall of democratic States, he says:—"They have disregarded the warning voice of their test statesmen, and have persecuted and driven from office their truest friends. They have listened to the fawning sycophant and the base calumniator of the wise and the good. They have reverenced power more in its high abuses and summary movements, than in its calm and constitutional energy, when it dispensed blessings with a liberal hand. They have surrendered to faction what belonged to have surrendered to isction what belonged to the country. Patronage and party, the triumph of a leader and the discontents of a day, have entweighed all solid principles and institutions of Government. Such are the melancholy lessons of past history." Every one of these mischievous results of so-called democracy we have and and the such as a su have endured. Surely then we have as much need as the United States has ef a tribunal to interpret and to enforce the Con-

Spagnoletti, when speaking of his first viols player, declared that, both as a man and musician, he was most praiseworthy; as a man, for the tenor of his conduct as a musician, for the conduct of his tenor.

When the Highgate ormibus conductor called out "All full inside?" Lamb who was half saleep in his corner, woke up to stammer out, "Well I can't answer for the other gentlemen, but that last piece of pudding at Mrs. Gilman's did the business for me."

As Extraordinary Compromiss.—At Durham Assires a deaf old lady, who had brought an action for duringes against her neighbour, was being examined, when the Judge suggested a compromise, and instructed coursel to ask what she would to take to settle the matter. "His lordship wants to know what you will take?" asked the learned coursel, bawling as loud as he could in the old lady's ear. "I thank his lordship hindly," answered the ancient dame; "and if its no inconvenience to him, I'll take a little warm ale,"—Sheffeld Independent.

FAT SHEEF.—Wednesday's Ratherst Times mentions having some, at the shop of Massers. C. and F. Hughes, two-very line fat sheep that were bred at Campbell's River by Messers. M'Intook and Oakes. The currence were of unusual size, one of them weighing 100 lbs., and the other

DEPARTFRES.—MAY 31. brokeshire, for port unknown. Lee, for Shanghai ra Varra (s.), for Brisbane.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—JUNE 1.
Packet, for Batavia; Van Artevelde, for Sourabaya; In., for Singapore; Pacific, for Sull; City of Hobart (a.), art Town; Sen Star, for London; Riue Bell, for South Bole; Fanny Nicholson, for Petropaulovski; Gauntlet, for Si; Lady Young (s.), for Brisbane.

CLEARANCES.—May 31. cc. barque, 342 tons, Captain Wilson, for Shanghai. Bell, schooner, 66 tons, Captain Cook, for S. S. Islands, i

Blue Bell, schooner, 66 tons, Captain Cook, for S. S. Islands, in aliast.
Fanny Nicholson, barque, 283 tons, Captain Carphin, for Petrounitovski, Passeriger—Mr. Molyneux.
Geowitet, ship, 715 tons, Captain Hudson, for Shanghal.
Geowitet, ship, 715 tons, Captain Hudson, for Shanghal.
Geowitet, Ship, 715 tons, Captain Hudson, for Shanghal.
Geowitet, Ship, 715 tons, Captain Hudson, Fasserigers—
Dr. F. Gingroot, Masserigers, Captain H. Chapman, Lordon, P. J.
PConnell, Miss Shimmonds, Mr. ship, Master store, Geowitet, Miss Eday, Master store, Ship, Miss Beary, Master store, Master Store,

Again, wainer, Licutenant Edwin, R.N., and 12 in the steerage. COASTERS INWARDS.—MAY 31.

Missie, from Jervis Bay, with 11,000 feet timber, 1000 fellows; freshen, from Jervis Bay, with 11,000 feet timber, 1000 fellows; Sine Jacket, from Strate, with 7000 feet timber, 1000 fellows; Sine Jacket, from Strate, 27 bags beat, 48 bags pointons, 2700 feet also begin to 1000 feet and 10

COASTERS OUTWARDS,—May 31.
hristophet George, Catherine Agnes, for Wellongong; Peat, for Brisbane Water; Corio (s.), Lismore, Hannah Broomd, Brilliant, Raven, Barwon (s.), for Newcastle; Missie,
Jervis Bay; William and Ann, for Bellambu.

IMPORTS.—MAY 31.

Barwon (s.), from Meibourne: 120 bags flour, J. Campbell and c.; 6 casks paint, A. Borthwick and Co.; 200 boxes candles, carmonth, Lickinson, and Co.; 10 crates candles, W. W. Marsh crates candles, J. Graham; b bales woodlens, A. Coey; 7 bales olletas, E. Juwes; 11 packages fruit, Meyerfeld and Co.; 10 cigars, I. Sampson; 2 case, W. Ainworth; 20 bandles wire, a Cigars, I. Sampson; 2 case, W. Ainworth; 20 bandles wire,

case Cigars, I., Samyson; I. case, W. Ainworth; 20 busides wire, Order.

FXPORTS.—May 31.

Sea Star, for London: 110 bales wool, R. P. Raymond; 168 bales wool, Isangar, Golchiest, and Co.; 168 bales wool, T. S. Mort and Ca.; 21 bales wool, R. Kummezer; 31 bales wool, J. S. Mort and Ca.; 21 bales wool, R. Kummezer; 31 bales wool, J. Bales and Articolatural Company; 72 bales Isalf bale wool, S. B. Cernish; 1886; 40 bales wool, 190 bales, 190 bales wool, 190 bales, 190 bales wool, 190 bales, 190 bales wool, 190 bales, 190 bales

Gauntlet, for Shanghai: 170 tons coal, 250 cases kerosene, 50 cerces beef, J. E. Manning; 153 bags beche-de-mer, Rabone, eez, and Co.

SHIPS' MAILS.
will close at the General Post Office, as follows:

JANNIA.—By the Japan Packet, this day, at noon, if not

way. Sounanava.—By the Van Artevelde, this day, at noon, if ray. MAPORE.—By the Indomnity, this day, at noon, if not

ROCKHANFTON.-By the Boomerang (s.), this day, at m. San Francisco.—By the A. H. Wille, this day, at n.
g. Auckland.—By the Novelty, this day, at 6 p.m.
n. Wellington.—By the Spartan, this day, at 6 p.m.
n. Melliounkl.—By the Alexandra (s.). on Saturday,

all ports for id. each, rs, books, and newspapers, may be transmitted via the kingdom to the Continent of Europe, West Coast of and the Cape of Good Hope, at the same rates as are by the roots of Southsmpton via Succ. patterns for the United Kingdom, and for all places to heee are transmissible via the United Kingdom, may also arded at the same rates as are charged by the route of mpton via Sucs.

Information as to the postage rates to foreign countries via ted Kingdom can be obtained on reference to the Monthly Juide.

TORRES STRAITS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

Sin,—The tollowing lexter, which I have received from Captain Edwards, late of the barque Woodlark, appears to me so worthy of consideration by all who are interested in the navigation of Torres Straits (a passage which is destined at no very distant date to become the great highway between this colony and the Indian Archipelago) that I feel certain you will give it a place in your journal.

journal.
Captain Edwards is well known to the mercantile community of this port as a gentleman of great intelligence and of superior attainments in seamanahip and nautical science. Having spent attainments in seamanable and nautical science. Having spent some years in procuring beche-de-mer from the coral reefs of the Straits, the vessels forming the expedition under his command remaining there at all scaons of the year, he has had opportunities and facilities for acquiring nautical information respecting that mayigation such as I have no heatation in asying have not been attainable by any other person.

I am, bir, your obedient servant,

ILENRY T. FOX.

"Captain Henry T. Fex, Manager of the Australian General

"Dear Sir.—Having crussed Company.

"Dear Sir.—Having crussed for some years in Torres Straits, has occurred to me that the experience I have had in those sters would be of service to others.

"The increasing number of vessels that each year enter the raits by Blight's Entrance in preference to the Raine Island one ow hew much safer the masters of vessels consider the Bligh's interesting the light's the standard of the safety of the

Passage, and in this I quite concur with them.

"But now that the mail steamers are running through the Straits to Bata is most ships will touch at Cape York to gain the latest intelligence as to Ireight, &c., in Esstern ports, and it therefore becomes a devideratum to find an equally safe passage further to the southward, as ships will find a difficulty in fetching Cape York in entering the Straits by Bligh's Passage.

"This I opine is to be found in the No. 2 or No. 3 Sand Bank entrances off Cape MeVide [No. 3 for choice]. Here none of the dangers of the Islaine Island passage exist; resects can make the land before they make the Reef, and determine their position by cross bearings; the currance can be taken at any time before dark.

changers of the hand hand, passaged dearmine their position by cross bearings; the churance can be taken at any time before it. To guide a ship in entering there is a sand bank on the weather reef, and breakers on the lee one. Once inside, a stranger can anchor in safety, but any one sequunited would run up better Clack Island and Cape Flinders in almost any night, and enchor by the lead in Charlotte Bany; there is here no leewardly current, or current setting on the reef; as the contrary, I have found half a knot weatherly current outside the reef.

"Should the passage beginssed, there would not eye, as at Ra inclaim? Passage, unsurveyed reef. The distance by this passage is clearly the same as the Raine Island one, but there exists the charwback of an additional navigation of 150 miles in narrow waters; this, however, at low water, when all the reefs show, is mere yachting. At high water, and with cloudy weather, some caution is required, as the reefs then do not show plainly, but as ILM. S. Salmander has placed beacons on some of the reefs, and is about to place more upon others, sailing a ship in these water at high or low water will be like driving along a tumpike road with figget-posts to guide.

"I am of opinion that the destricts and ra distant when there

I commanded at a rate which we the owners; consecuted to pay at the time.

"Since then, however, you' have greadually reduced the premium on taking the comparative security of the risk, and our vessels are now insured by your company and the Farille lasars ance Company at rates not far exceeding these cursuity charged for vessels or their chars in say water. The correctness we are not of the vessels have been sailing in the correctness where the sailing in the curter pays which is a sail times of the year, and no accident has occurred.

Were the data at hand, I think it could be shown that the curs pays into the data at hand, I think it could be shown that the cursuity of the sailing in the sailing in the cursuity of the sailing in the

this curle these straits, and thom on through the Straits of Lovice, carrying the wind over their laffiral the whole way. Shipsico with wool for beginned, from Northern Queensland, would not blun seekly so this necessary to be a few for the currences of New 2 and 3 and baths of Cape Micelle, that I have indicated all see, are the ones that oftend the greatest facilities for the extraition, are the ones that oftend the greatest facilities for the extraition, where there are a number of small bars. A small pulse there are a number of small bars. A small pulse that of the word to troughter a beginning and the content of short of beautiful that a seek while it may written that I have seen in the latter, the short has any written that I have seen in the state, the whole is now written that I have seen in the state, the word both per low for the south castwarn giving shriften as meeth water for some for the south castwarn giving shriften as meeth water for some former entails these criticals. So could be brought back to the noall strainer to Plinders (though one perhaps, a small steamer might be necessary for this section.)

Curron Horne, Entered Outwards, May 31: Gleaner, schooner, 42 febr, captain Statecta, for Lord Howe's Island; Sarah Ann, schooner, 13: tons, Captain Edie, for Melbourne; Belvidere, ship, 127: tons, Captain Jacken, for flowform.

The cargo of the Comeraing a, 1, consists of 800 bays maine, 50 bags potatos, 140 hiddes, 58 jags, 16 coop, positive, 14 back lettler, 70 bales bacon, 22 cases eggs, and sundries.

The Elizam, schooner, 51 tons, Nicholean, from Twofold Bay 20th C'time, brings the following cargo: 20:0 shooks, 32 bags oats, 10 bags potatos, 3 bags bacon, 60 cheases, 1 kegs butter, and sundries. Passengers—Mr. Brown Mr. C. Salamon.

The Elizam of (a) cleared Port Phillip Heads at 1 a.m., on the 2'cl. climar; rounded Withour's Promoutory at 10 a.m.; passed Capt Howe at 4 a.m. on the 50th, and the City of Melbourne is, of the Browniary at 10.30 a.m.; Capt St. George at 9 p.m.; and entered Synthey Heads at 2 a.m. on the 31-t. Experienced fresh which is the captain the passage.

NEWCASTLE.

May 30 - Our Hope, bug 211 tons, Boyd, from Melbourne. May 30 - 1sle of France, barque, 312 tons, Sine air, from Adelaide. May 50.—Janet Stewart, Inig. 262 tons, Steel, from Melbeurne. May 50.—St. Megnus, butque, 289 tens, Walah, from Wellington N. Z. 6 - 1-aar Da Costa, Dutch barque, 506 tons, Klein, from Countess of Scalidd, barque, 432 tons, Rac, from Mel-

beurne,
May 80 Jane, brig, 180 tens, Fredsham, from Melbourne,
May 30 William Ackers, barque, 219 tons, Sayers, from

Grelong.

May 30. Sarah Ann, barque, from Melbourne.

May 31. Hieritorishire, ship, from Melbourne.

May 31.—Anne, barque, Jackson, from Melbourne.

May 31.—Anne, barque, Jackson, from Melbourne.

DerAstrus.

May 30.—Froming Beauty, barque, Mair, for Adelaide, with (8) tons coal.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—MAY 31. 20 cases salmon, Love and Son 200 drums oil, 147 packages hardware, F. Lassetter 2 cases sewing-machines, R. M'Coy 6 packages grinders, J. Vickery 10 cases tobacco, Sum (dung Lee

2 cases are time-manchines. R. M'Coy by the service of the service

Abres, 3 jackages plate, M. A. Worms and Co.

d'aruns oil, 10 casaks colours, 3 casaks 10 ingots tin, W. M.

Martys oil, 10 casaks colours, 3 casaks 10 ingots tin, W. M.

Martys oil, 10 casaks colours, 3 casaks 10 ingots tin, W. M.

Martys oil, 10 casaks colours, 3 casaks 10 ingots tin, W. M.

Martys casaes tancy, 2 cases fancy goods, 2 casaes twine, C. and J. Abraham

2 tors hay, H. Clark.

8 barrels seeds crystals, Giffard and Bros

8 cases plane, 11 clark.

8 cases ham, 4 cases matches, 130 cases ginger, 30 casas chow

chow, Smith, Brothers

1 bale ticks, D. Cooper and Co.

40 cases bere, Campbell and Co.

12 cases glass, I. Edens

10 cases bote, W. Long

10 cases better, Meyverfeld and Co.

10 jars wheat, J. Taylor

2 cases books, Sherrif and Downing

2 barrels true, 6 frames tilt, Catrid, Paterson, and Co.

18 keys mils, 2 packages shears, 2 cases guns, 4 casks fron,

Vickery and Hall

100 cares bere, Willis, Merry, and Lloyd

2 barrels ruce, 6 frames tilt, Catrid, Paterson, and Co.

20 boxes candies, Lorimer, Marwood, and Bome

2 cases whist, 2 cases oil ton, 2 cases run, H. Wakeham

4 bales paper, 10 cases stationery, Greville and Co.

4 cashs intomorgery, H. C. Brookes

1 packages apotheraries ware, W. J. J. Inkins

1 bale framels, 3 bales blankets. Robinson and Co.

4 packages apotheraries ware, W. J. J. J. J.

5 packages tra, M. Bayley

15 cases materia, E. Low ther

25 packages tra, M. Bayley

15 cases boots, J. Lobb

16 yackages handware, tromongery, R. C. Weekes and Co.

18 yackages handware, tromongery, R. C.

18 packages and hardware, 2. packages marchandise, B.

18 pringthorp

[By ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MALBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

May 30.—Golden Age, Sussex, from Newerstle.

May 31.—Alma, from Hokutika; G-netal Cobb, from New
York.

DEFARTURES.

May 31.—Hero (s.), from Sydney; Black Swan (s.), from

WINDS AND WEATHER.
MAY 31.—9 s.m.
N.E. Fine.

N. E.

N. Clear, cou.

E. Fine.

B. W. Fine.

Calm. Fine.

Calm. Fine.

S. E. Fine.

S. E. Fine.

A. W. Dull and cold.

S. W. Snowing slightly. Bar. 23-760. Ther. 44-7

A. N. E. Cloudy, fine.

andi. Calm. Fine.

W. Cloudy.

W. Cloudy.

W. Raining.

W. Raining.

W. Raining.

W. Raining.

W. Raining.

W. Planing.

W. Planing.

Wery cold.

W.S.W.

g. Southerly gale. Fine.
S., strong. Fine, cold.
S., strong. Fine, cold.
Caim. Fine, clear, frosty. Bar. 20 cold.
Caim. Fine, clear, frosty. Bar. 20 cold.
Caim. Fine, clear, frosty. Bar. 25 cold. Caim. Caim. Fine.
Caim. Fine, cold.
Caim. Fine, cold.
Caim. Fine, clear, frosty. Bar. 28 cold. Ther. 33 cold.
Caim. Fine, clear, frosty. Bar. 28 cold.
Caim. Fine, cold.
Cai

N.W. Fine.
S. strong. Cloudy, like rain.
S.W. Dull, cloudy.
S. Cloudy.
S.W. gusty. Fine.
S.W. Fine.
S.W. line.
S.W. line.
L. by S. Fine, cold. E. by S. Fine, cold.
Calm. Fine, dull, cold.
S.E. Fine, cold.
Calm. Dull, showery, very cold. Calm.
N. Fine.
W. Fine, cool. N.W. Fine.
N.W. light. Very fine.
W. Fine.
S. Cloudy, fine.
Calm. Fine, clear.
S.E. Cloudy.
N.E. Pine.
S.W. Fine.

W. Cloudy, like rain, W. Fine, clear. S.W. Cloudy, dull.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY. Latitude 35° 51° 41". Longitude 10h. 4m. 48a.

Aspetia Variation (1864), 10° 1 58" East. Height above the
The Time Ball Mran Sea Level, 15h Facepited), at h. p.m.

actory, Mean Time, or 3h. 59m. 18a. am., Gronnvich Mean

lace.

METFOROLOGICAL OPPERVATIONS. arometera corrected to \$2° Fabt, and Mean Sea Level.
Wing, uscanated in the per square loot. Velocity of
materian miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, minebee, per square foot. Reales of Huzaidity, 0 to 100.

Cloudy sky, 0 to 10.

MAY SOTH, 1866. CIVIL RECKONING.

1/ab ... 30-047 51 9 56:3 1 3 16 0-0

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

MAY 31st, 1866. Civil Reckoning. For 34 hours pre-Wind. ... 30-168 49:1 56 W.by S. 1-3 7 57-0 45-0 0-02

* Gration Biocinterrunted.

* Kindra batometer reading is corrected to 32 Fahrenheit.

Kindra batometer reading is corrected to 32 Fahrenheit.

Kindra batometer ships a service ships and showing.

Armidair, showing slightly. Kindra, frosty and snowing.

Skilliquia, Goulder, Albury, sharp frost.

Groups R. Skallay, Government Astronomer,

CALENDAR FOR JUNE.

6 1 Necond after Trinity.
7 3 Yane Q S. Gundagai Q S. Sydney D.C.
7 57 Maitland D.C. Gundagai D.C.
8 46 Forbes D C.

8 11 a.m.

0 18 Year D.C. Tumnt D.C. 11 41 Third after Trinity. [University begins. 12 (Moleng D C. Trinity Term Sydney 143
22 Wagga Wagga Q.S. Winter quarter.
224 Wagga Wagga D.C. Wellington D.C.
326 Singleton Q.S. and D.C. Queanbeyan
[Q.S. and D.C.

31 Fourth after Trinity. 32 Equity Appeals. Dubbo D.C. 7 14 7 57 Cooms Q S, and D.C. 8 28 Wellington Q.S. O 140 p.m. Corona-9 16 Albury Q.S. (ton Day, 1838. 9 54 Second Torm ends. Albury D.C.

10 8 | 9 35 | 9 54 | Second Term ends. Albury D.C.

AREDEN AND FIELD CALENDAR.

Kitchen Garden, About the modile of the month sow a cry
of beans, and towards the end a crop of early dwarf peas; at
of beans, and towards the end a crop of early dwarf peas; at
of successional crops, cirroris, parasing, omnos, turnles, &c.

was a crop of short-topped radieb; sew and transplant cabbas
and caudificones; drives articholers, and prepare and plan
sparague beds, earli up celery as it advances in growth; thym
age, marjorum, receivary, d.c., may be transplanted.

Flower Garden. Commence in sew annuals, plant or

Flower Garden. Commence in sew annuals, plant or

flower Garden. Commence in sew annuals, plant or

plant or the plant of the problem of the plant of the end
out little water, when dry they should be watered in the mor

sey. Continue to sow herbaceous percentaits; plant edgings box, thrift, &c. Any bulbons plants which have been store
box, thrift, &c. Any bulbons plants which have been store
box thrift, &c. Any bulbons plants which have been store

sow, thrift, &c. Any bulbons plants which have been store

dumbs, cheries, inclairs, whee, &c., may new be planted

pruning may be centimized. If manuring, trenching, draining

tech, have not been attended to, those duties should now be pe

formed with dispatch. Frune gooseberry, currant, and respicer

Flower and the season.

Flower and the same tie failow it

Flower and the same tie failow it

1 7 1 1 4 55 1 9 53 1 10 12

Moon.-New, 15d. 8h. 12m. a.m.; Full, 28d. Ih. 40m. p.m. The Sydney Morning Berald.

FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1866.

Acconding to the Goulburn papers, a person having the outward form and speech of a man was tried and convicted of an assault upon his wife. The account given by the prosecutrix was that some quarrel arose as to the where-abouts of an umbrella. Her husband ordered her peremptorily to strip, and she having done so, he tied her up, inflicted on her a brutal so, he tied her up, inflicted on het sahes, flogging, and threw upon her body hot sahes, from all which she received a number of going wounds. The magistrates, probably going to the length of their power—at least so we should hope—assigned this man six months' imprisonment. Of course, we know nothing of the habits of the parties, or of the character of the wife, or of any circum-stances which might perhaps, without changing the pity for the sufferer, and the pure and simple indignation and hatred for the criminal But that such things are transacted, that they are brought into our Courts, and that they are dealt with in such a form, is really disgraceful to civilisation. What ought max mey are deast with in such a form, is really dispressfullo evillation. What out to have been done had the prisoner only been in question, was to deliver a hundred laised an unprofitable concern. And this class of traffic is capable of considerable developed, an increase well laid on, and a sufficient period of confinement afterwards to allow his passion to cool. He might then have reflected upon the nature of those obligations which are the hundred had not the increase may be regarded as very doubtful poilty so far as affects the particular class of the woman whose children he increase may be regarded as very doubtful possible rothered unhappy for life. It is impossible for may one that would have the effect in which it is hardly possible which such conduct must swam that the natural affection which it is hardly possible which such conduct must swam that the tong journeys do so on business or for breath and a moderate increase in the far would not make any difference to their action. Holds it reads the wild struggle which such conduct must swam the long journeys do so on business or for breath acts of crucilly; but there are sone counting. In the string of tongues, and in the struggle for mastery, injuries may be indicated with the string. In the string of tongues, and in the struggle for mastery, injuries may be indicated with the stripes, he she dided a form of torus of the stripes. He had been successfully and sufference to their action. Holds there was a wretch that proceeded with the stripes, he added a form of torus of the stripes. The hadden with the stripes, he added a form of torus of the stripes, he added a form of torus of the stripes. The stripes was not according to ramour, was to be stripes, he added a form of torus of the stripes, he added a form of torus of the stripes, he added a form of torus of the stripes was to the woman to stripes, he added a form of torus of the stripes of the stripes was a stripe to the stripes which all the conduct he interest the stripes was a stripe which will be to have been done had the prisoner only been in

this kind of brutality, and the punishments in-flicted, as they read in the reports of the news-papers, seem to be a mockery of justice. Men beat their wives to within an inch of their lives, putting forth their brutal strength to its utmos putting forth their brutal strength to its unmos-fury, and "fourteen days" or perhaps "a month," or in extreme cases "three months" imprison-ment is the amount of punishment they suffer! No doubt, there are often reasons not apparent on the record which moderate the sentences and we have no desire to make the administration of justice vindictive; but it is shocking that crimes of this kind should be visited in a manner so disproportionate. For a very small offence in a moral point of view, and under enormous temptation, young girls and lads and women are sent to long im-prisonment and subjected to all sorts of degradation. The reason alleged is that such penalties are necessary for the protection of society. And is it not necessary that society should be protected against such outragesthat not only the persons who are liable to suffer should have some defence against such attractions crucity, but that all who practice it should have at least the soisfaction of knowing that it is a costly pastime?

Trials of this kind ought to take place in the

Supreme Court, and be treated with a solemnity supreme Court, and be treated with a solemnity which is required by the nature of the offence, and its very possible consequences. It is surely not right that men who commit violence which in its own nature threatens limb and life, should be held to have committed an assault liable only to trifling peraltics, because they have not been successful or have not been successful or have not been successful or have not been successful. cessful or have managed to avoid these consequences. What we should like to have seen would have been the trial of this case at the Supreme Court. We should have liked to have seen the adoption of the law which in England has been found so highly salutary, the administration of stripes for stripes; the assault by the flogger in payment for assaults upon women and children; a public and digraceful punishment for a brutal wretch wko violates the instincts of humanity, and exhibits such an example of disregard for all the claims of weakness and dependence. It has often been said truly, that the tyranny exercised under the freest laws is, to many greater than the despotism of any State Fathers, husbands, and all who possess tempo-tary power, wield it too often with a vindictive terceness which would justify insurrection if it proceeded from a Government. The first of all blessings in social life is the protection of its relations from violation by the vicious. How often it has been seen that men, who have stood forward as the champions of freedom have been the most insensible to social obligations, and the most tyrannic in their spirit and conduct in dealing with those who have been in their power. There is little danger now of any wrong being done through the law or by the action of its highest functionaries; but there is great danger that the law should be inoperative, and that in the distant and scattered parts of the country there should be manya bond slave whose chains are weightier than the most oppressive forged by the fiercest despotism.

Such cruelty as was proved in this case ough to be a release from all further obligations as between man and wife. To allow such a man to return and exercise the power which the law assigns to a husband, is to expose the unfortunate weman to greater peril. Deliberate cruelty practised in such a form surely ought to be, when so proved, a final release.

A REVISED Table of Rates to be charged on the public Railways has just been sanctioned by the Executive Council. It was intended originally that they should have come into force to-day, but the change has now been postponed till the first of July, to give the customers of the rail-ways time to familiarise themselves with the new changes.

FAILWAYS has partly prepared the public mind for this change. In that report he points out that the experience hitherto gained goes to shew that reductions in fares have increased the traffic but diminished the receipts, and that additions to the fares have increased the revenue. He also points out that no Commissioner responsible for the management of the railways has ever reduced the fares, but, on the contrary, they have each successively reported

against such reduction.

But he admits that the calculations have been made in the lump. The proportion of expense chargeable to each kind of traffic has never been displayed by the secounts. And this is a matter of great importance, because one class matter of great importance, because one class of traffic may pay, and pay well, while another class of traffic may be carried on at a loss; and it would certainly be unfair to tax the paying customers to make up for the loss by the unprofitable customers. It might be fair, and on other grounds proper, to raise the charges on the non-paying traffic, while at the same time it might be reasonable. even to reduce the charges on other traffic, so as still further to develop it. This consideration seems specially to apply to the suburban traffic as far as Homebush. This traffic, we believe, pays. If the railway were merely a suburban tine as far as Homebush, it would not now be an unprofitable concern. And this class of traffic is capable of considerable development,

two classes of carriages both fill equally. And this is not generally the case; at least it certainly is not the case in this colony with regard to the through traffic. It is by no means an unfrequent occurrence for a solitary passenger to get out of the first-class carriage on the arrival of the train at Picton, Peurith, or Richmond, whose fare certainly has not paid for the wear and tear of the vehicle in which he has been sitting. For long journeys, the great difference between first and second class fares becomes very appreciable, and drives many who are not very particular, or to whom economy is a more important consideration than comfort, into the second class. We observe that in the preposed changes this fact seems to have been leave in mind and the difference between the one in mind, and the difference between the wo classes of fares has been reduced. Both have been raised, but the second class has been tassed the most. The first class will be a little over 31d, per mile, and the second class a little

The possibility of competition has also to be taken into consideration by the Government, for though it holds a monopoly of the railways, it does not hold a monopoly of the means of transit. It is subjected to competition, and cannot charge what it likes. If charges are pressed beyond a certain point, the traffic will take to the road. This consideration seems to have been borne in mind, at least to some xtent; for we observe that there is no increase in the charge for the carriage of wool or for the in the charge for the carriage of wool or for the carriage of meat, or for the carriage of milk, or for the carriage of live stock. None of these commodities would, probably, bear any increase of charge. The traffic in each of them is comparatively small, and it is a kind of business that has to be nursed, and must not be trifled with. Even as it is, much comes by the road which, it was anticipated, would come by the railway, and an increase in the charges would certainly not establish any he charges would certainly not establish any dditional preference for the railway. For hort distances, too, as between Sydney and Newtown, and Petersham, the competition of mnibuses must be taken into consideration, and between Sydney and Parramatta, and New-astle and Morpeth, there is the competition of ver steamers.

o an increase of revenue can only be tested by xperiment. The COMMISSIONER states in his report that if the railways were administered on commercial principles, they would yield a dividend of five per cent. We should be happy to see such a dividend, for it would be a great relief to the general revenue of the colony; would justify further railway extension, and would make it easier for us to borrow money for the construction of works proved to be profitable. But we have a notion that a really commercial administration of the railways would lick up a great deal of traffic that is now lost, and would make its profit more by an increase of business than by an increase of

judgment Master's Office: Edwards v. Leanon, minutes. It for the First Clerk, after H o'clock a.m.; He Simpson's civis, tanation.

THE LATE PRINCE DE CONDE.—At an early hour on Incesday morning the coffin containing the body of the Pitice, and a small silver box, in which his heart was enciceed, were placed in a case, and removed on board the hisp Sea Star, then lying alongside the Circular Quay. The Sea Star, then lying alongside the Circular Quay. The Sea Star, then lying alongside the Circular Quay. The Sea Star, then lying alongside the Circular Quay. The Sea Star, then lying alongside the Circular Quay. The Sea Star, then lying alongside the Circular Quay. The Sea Star, then lying alongside the Circular Quay. The Destitute Challenge's ANALING.—Mr. Andrew Loder, J.P., winner of the Brandwick St. Leger, has constituted himself a Life member of the society by contiluting 210, and has expressed a wish that fature winners should de the same.

***MALLINGA AT THE MAURITUS.—Our Mauritus correspondent states that reversal cases of smallp 'x had occurred in the island latterly, but the disease seems to be dying out; it was not known from where it was brought.

BARWON GOLD ROMERY.—On Tuesday last desective Luden was dispatched to New Zealand, via Melbourne, smed with full powers and instructions to bring up the vincessen necessary to complete this case. We understand that since the committal of the prisoners the detectives have increased necessary to complete this case. Use understand that since the committal of the prisoners the detectives have increased necessary to complete this case. Use understand that since the committal of the prisoners the detectives have increase in obtaining some important evidence, which will be fortheroming in due time.

INGUERY ON THE LATE FIRE AT THE GENERAL-WASHINGTON HOTEL, STOCKYON.—Our Newcoaste correspondent writes —The coroner, Mr. R. C. Knaggs, held an inquity yesterday as to the origin of the fire that took place in the above hotel hast Sanday. It appeared from the evidence that

bild at Mr. Madden's Hotel, King-street, last night, when arrangements were made for collecting subscriptions in bisisbane ward.

Volumeter Rifle Shooting.—The sixth competition by the members of No. 1 Company of Volunteer Rifles, for the possession of a silver medal, teak place at the Volunteer Rifles, for the possession of a silver medal, teak place at the Volunteer Rifles, for the possession of a silver medal, teak place at the Volunteer Rifles, Riythe targets and position. Corporal Cooper stood next, with 49 points.

Sr. Grokof's Riyle Clim—On Wednesday evening hat a concert was given in the Newtown School of Arts, to sugment the funds of the St. George's Volunteer Rifle Club. The singers, who call themselves "the Newtown Amateur Christy's Minstrols," were eight in number. The programme was arranged after the fashion of the original

programme was arranged after the fashion of the original Christy's, and included a number of favourite songs, a dance, a stump speech, and a burlesque on the opera. The choruses were the best part of the concert. Two or three of the songs were rendered in a style wretched, even for amsteurs; once the secompanyist played in one key and the vocalist sang in another. As a whole, however, the enter-tainment seemed to give general satisfaction to the large audience assembled, who, if they were not always pleased, were certainly amused. The concert closed shortly before II o'clock. after the fashion of the original

TELE

I Can mart or vins Lavin Dae. Wouldny,—Miss Myre and her all the whose laisens have how unre-wouldy real and the stable of the labours as the read, has feeding to the relation of the late Dr. Woolley, promounted the control of the late Dr. Woolley, promounted the late of the late o

in crived the distress warrant from Mr. Mitchell, "It is all right, I have levied;" he admitted that he had levied to the smount of £152. Defendant repeatedly promised to pay over the amount to Mr. Birgans, but always failed to do so. At length, on the 10th April, he called upon Mr. Itrenan, and then said he would pay over the amount of the distraint. He arked for a blank cheque on the Bank of Australasia. One was not a thand, but at Green's nequest and distration, Mr. Stratford, Mr. Birman's chert, wroth out a cheque in favour of Mr. Mitchell, for £152, on the Bank of Australasia, at East Maithand; Green signed this. The cheque was received in payment for the amount of the distraint. It was after bank hours when the chaeque was received, but the next day Mr. Stratford took the chaeque to the bank, when it was dishenoused. It appeared that the distress warrant authorising Mr. Green in one as bailiff for Mr. Mitchell was not forthcoming, although a distress warrant authorising Mr. Green to not as bailiff for Mr. Mitchell was not forthcoming, although a distress warrant authorising Green himself to distrain for the full amount had been subsequently made out in Mr. Besnac's office, and given to threen; and that Green's solicitor had been subsequently made out in Mr. Besnac's office, and given to threen; and that Green's solicitor had been subsequently made out in Mr. Besnac's office, and given to threen; and that Green's notice the document, but he failed to do so. After the whole of the evidence had been piven, Green was saked what he had to any in answer to the charge, and he replied, "I am not guilty of subscallation in the failed to do solicity of the second of the strain of the Mitchell, was valueless in support of a charge of embralement, it I am called upon for any defence I an instructed to reserve it." Mr. Thompson subsmitted that the case incust be dismissed; on the ground that it had not been with the lish Victoria, No. II, as the special built of Mr. Mitchell. We was valueless in support of a charge of

The brush post-to-del their decision upon the ossessment in unadeque, the 7 th June, so as to allow time to communicate with the Attorney-General on points raised by Mr. Thompson. A Chartran or Math. Accumbins—On Sunday affections of the Communication of the Co

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TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR COMBESTONDENTS.]

BERRIMA. Thursday.

being no cases for trial, the Police Magistrate, in accordance with the old custom when a nil calendar accordance with the our custom when a mi calendar is handed up, presented District Judge Purefoy with a pair of white kid gloves. His Honor congratulated the district on the absence of crime.

BATHURST.

Thursday. The Quarter Sessions commenced to day. The which there are no features of interest. The weather is very cold.

BRISBANE.

Annivide.-Southern Ocean, from London, with immigrants; Telegraph (s.), from Sydney. Salled.—Cawarra (s.), for Sydney.

ROCKHAMPTON

(VIA BRISHANK). A movement is on foot to organise a separation spinition. It is proposed to make Port Denison the opinit, in the event of separation being obtained.

MELBOURNE.

Thursday, 6 p.m.

The Legislative Council passed the Appropriation
fall last night. A message was read from the Acting Governor, to the effect that he intends to prorogue Parliament to-morrow. Mr. Miller moved that the Council adjourn till the next day, but there was a content: consequently, it will not meet till Tuesday
nat. The Public Health Bill was lost.
The application for shares in the new Commercial

exceeded the number required. The his

the inport market is quiet. In breadstuds, however, there has been more activity. Sales of Duf-ied's, Hart's, and Magarey's flour have been made will los.; sales of Chilian have also taken place a instruce on prices paid a few days ago. There is ashing doing in wheat; 7s. 2d. is asked. Oats are dell at \$8.3d. to \$8.6d., barley is steady at \$8. to \$8.3d., and maire has been sold at \$8. Adelaide has, \$1.11d. to \$28. Rum is active. Currants, 7d. Olmen's stores are also active. Sales of kerosen

hate been effected at 5s.

Antiver.—Hermione, from New York; Winifred, from Lenden; General Cobb, from Adelaide; and lurke, from California,—her cargo consis;s chiefly of

There is a large ship off the Otway.

Frm Anger Point information has been received that the ship Jeddo, from Surinam, bound for China with coolies, was set on fire, and 260 of the coolies perished in the dames.

QUEENSCLIFF.

Thursday, 6 p.m.
Assived.—Hinder, from Newcastle.
Samad.—City of Adelaide (s.), and You Yangs (s.)

Assuring.—On Wednesday evening last, in the Dobroyd sheddener, the liev, Dr. Steel delivered a a very interesting letture on "The missions of the Bible in many lands." Here was a very numerous artendance on the occasion. The subject embraced the necessity for a Revelation for rading the religion of mankind; and the lecturer showed that the form in which it was given—that of a book—was most ore-sistent with the ordinary means of human civiliants and improvement. He then referred to the fact that the unpitted Revelation was given in the colloquial Greek of the see, and designed to be for mankind at large. He

saus the shool for the use of the congregation, and a vice of thanks to the rev. Acture treatment the proceeding.

MUMBER OF A CHINAMAN — On Sunday afternoon the badboy of a Chinaman was discovered by Mr. E. Wickhan in the Wollondilly, between Hisid and Kennroe. It was lying helf in and half out of the water, and was in an abunced site of decomposition. Information was given in the pince, and the body was resmoved to the hospital, where it was identified as the of 4 Ab Wong, a labourer englaced at Mr. Gale's felinengery. Yesterday Dr. Waste helf an inquest on the body. The evidence taken use vay lengths, and may be summarized as follows:—Mr. E. Wickham proved the finding of the body as already explicated; and that it presented the appearance of wounds the side. Consider Walker proved its removal to the begin of the control of the side best eldergoing a seatence of imprisonment for strikin stoffer Chimanan with an iron bar; Billy, Tom
Mil, and Harry Soins went away that morning saying that
they were going to Wagga Wagga; afterwards winness naw
ile Hock brits his bed down out of the loft, and on witzes saking him why, he said that he was afraid to sleep
ther any longer, but gave no explanation why; Hock
siys it he hat for a week, and then left, saying that he
ray going to Mr. Rossi's; witness was aware that decased had gote into town on the occasion of Tom Watt
that better the police court for seaant; but did
at have why. Robert Allison, butcher, of Shann-street,
yred that on the 24th April deceased came to him for some
set; on the 29th April deceased came to him for some
set; on the 29th April deceased came to him for some
set; on the 29th April deceased came to him for some
set; on the 29th April deceased came to him for some
set; on the 29th April deceased came to him for some
set; on the 29th April deceased came to him for some
set; on the 29th April deceased came to him what sort
apply deceased was; Suis said he was a —— rogas, and
owed him a lot of money, and that he (Suis) would kill
lim. Charles Holland deposed that about 9 o'clock
at the norning of Sunday, the 13th instant, he saw
Biy, Tom Watt, and Harry Suis, going across the Fitzroy
hige on the rotter of the strike of the same probases, and were returning, when near Hurstwille they
at the three Chimese, Billy, Tom Watt, sand Harry Suis,
soning values town; deceased turned back with them,
sing wilness to go home, and that he w

FIT Auction Sale of Wines, Spirits, and Beer.—John G. a desired us to call the attention of the trade and others of the show, at the flank Auction Rooms, this day, at h. For further particulars see advertisements.—Aur.

THE CONSERVATION OF WATER, AND THE LEGISLATION APPROTING IT.

COMMUNICATED 1

No. II.
THERE are no trifling difficulties to be encoun tered in attempting to enact a law which will enable all to conserve water, without injustice to some; but the difficulty of legislating so as to apply to the circumstances of all the different channels throughout the colony, seem almost insurmountable. Here we have a snow stream from the mountains, there one produced by the surface drainage of the plains; anon, an affluent from some of the large rivers, by and by a creek caused by the overflow of oney narshes having some subterranean source from rock springs. Their courses and channels are no less dissimilar than their sources—one a deep narrow rocky cannon; the next, a wide muddy flat; then a steep sided gutter, in the middle of the clay plains; another, a net-work of ana branches, meandering among sandhills.

I can conceive no one law so comprehensive as to provide for the circumstances of water channels so various in their description. What would suit the sluggish stream having a fall of but a few inches in the mile, would be quite inapplicable to those having a mountain source

and a considerable fall and current. When the gold discoveries spread from dis-trict to district, it was found that laws which worked well on one gold-held were worse than useless on another. The solution of that difficulty indicates a course for us to arrive at a settlement of our own. It is simply local man-agement, and district laws made for each divi-

sion of the water system by local Boards.

It will save much writing to submit at once a shetch of a measure, such, as I conceive, would

Any magistrate resident in the district shall, on the requisition of ten or more occupants of creek frontage, convene a meeting of all interested in creek property in his particular drainage district, in order to consider the advisability of placing themselves under this Act.

frontage, convene a meeting of all interested in creek property in his particular drainage district, in order to consider the advisability of placing themselves under this Act.

This preliminary meeting, by a majority of votes, to appoint a provisional committee to communicate with Crown Land officers as to advisable boundaries of district, to obtain plans showing occupants of water frontage in such district, and extent of frontage occupied by each.

The provisional committee having decided on boundaries, and ascertained occupants, to forward to each occupant a notice of the intention of applying to be placed under this Act, and to require his assent or sissent within a based time—failing dissent within that time, assent to be assumed.

On receiving the assent of the occupants of not less than two-thirds of the frontage, the committee to apply to Government for the appointment of a returning-officer, and to employ the interval in forming a roll and adjusting the mode of voting (the proportion of votes being regulated by extent of interest in water frontage).

Returning-officer, on his appointment, to notify the time, places, and mode of election of ten members being occupants) to form a Board of Control, and to decide on result of election.

Members elected, along with the Commissioner of Crown Lands for district, the District Surveyor, and the District Engineer, to be gaverted as the Board of Control for the Conservation of Water in—Institct, having power to enact rates, order surveys, inspect works, and make laws and regulations for the governance of all dams, races, canals, &c.

Hoard to appoint a chairman and deputy-chairman, an executive officer as inspector and secretary (such officer to be either an M.I.C.E., London, or an L.S. of this colony), and thereafter to frame by-laws.

Let the conduct of its own business.

or the conduct of its own business for the conduct of its own business. Board shall then proceed to strike a rate not to exceed 43 per mile of frontage in the first year nor \$1 per mile of frontage in any subsequent year. Rates not paid within 60 days to be summarily recovered. Board to transmit to Government an account of the rates collected, and to receive from the public revenue an equal sum as a supplement to what they have themselves raised.

Board to obtain accurate traverses and levels of the prious water channels within their district (such sur-cying to be done by contract, at per mile), such survys to show boundaries of occupants, and position and description of all dams already erected, levels of

asteways in use, &c.
lloard shall then receive other such evidence as may be offered to them by occupants, by their own officers, or others. All such evidence to be upon

Board, as soon as it finds itself in a position to do so, shall enact rules and regulations for the control of all the different water channels within their district.

Laws and regulations agreed to by the Board to be forwarded through Land Office, to be laid on table of Parliament for one month, and then to be transmitted to Governor for his sanction.

On receiving sanction of Governor in Council, to be gazetted as the laws for the water channels of district, and to be thenceforward binding.

Board to have the power of altering, amending, and adding to their laws as they see fit, provided that no casential alterations be made without the consent of two-thirds of the whole Board, given at a special musting convened for the purpose of passing such alteration.

All alterations, amendments, or additions to be submitted and gazetted as the first code, before they become law.

mitted and gazetted as the first code, before they become law.

Board to have power to compel the removal of any
obstruction in the water channels which may be contrary to their regulations, and otherwise to enforce
them by legal proceedings.

Any person disturbing any works authorised by
the Board to be prosecuted.

Board to have no power to undertake any works
with the proceeds of rates; such being only intended
to cover salary of inspector, costs of surveys, office
expenses, and the collection of useful models and
btaks.

No member of Board to receive any salary for his
attendance.

One-half of the elective members of Board to retire annually, but to be eligible for re-election.

All meetings of Board to be open to the Press, and to any occupant in their district.

bome such measure as the preceding would,

in my opinion, place such districts as chose to avail themselves of it, in a position to redress their own grievances so far as the Ripariar laws were concerned. The several Boards would not only be more likely to handle the interests of their own districts in a fair and equitable manner: but they would have at their command an amount of local information and experience, such as no Sydney office or committee could obtain with any amount of

expenditure.

The proposed measure is undoubtedly imperfect, and capable of much alteration for the better. It is only in the hope that it may cause discussion and induce suggestions that it is thus published. If in the course of discussion it eliminates a better, no matter how entirely different, no one will be more gratified than its

Should Parliament see fit to pass some Act which would embody the suggestions just made, the squatter would then be relieved from the fear of costly litigation, and protected from the fear of costly inigation, and protected from the injurious greed of more powerful neigh-bours. But he will not be insured the con-tinuous use of the water which he has preserved from waste by his improvements. The free-relector may still come in and practically obstruct his stock in approaching his dams or his wells. relector may still come in and practically obstruct his stock in approaching his dams or his wells. He has cleared Scylla, but has still to avoid being engulphed in Charybdis. If the improvement and extension of pastoral industry is to keep pace with the advance of other pursuits in the colony extension of pastoral industry is to account with the advance of other pursuits in the colony, this most unjust and obstructive state of things soon altered. Once it cannot be too soon altered. Once it is admitted that occupation by pastoral tenants is at all for the advantage of the State, it can-Autrons.—Mostre. Birnes. Bassett, and Co.'s wellone, in Quay-street, Rockhampton, is advertised for
de by suction, at Mr. W. Denn's rooms, at 11 o'clock,
gether useless for agricultural purposes, is

also an advantage, and that the extension of that occupation over areas at present waste is desirable. Yet the present regulations as to free selection not only intimidate capitalists in further investments for the improvement runs now only partially occupied, but prevent them from bringing into an available condition an immense exent of country which has been assigned to tenderers, but is still a waterless desert. Seeing

that the utility of the works already executed is in peril, they naturally hesitate in undertaking thers while such works continue to be offered by Government, as a premium to the free selector to encroach on the most improved I cannot see that there would be anything

unjust in the squatter demanding of the Go-vernment, that if it chose to deprive him of his improvements, the party becoming possessed of them should refund him their value. As the law stands at present, the Crown makes a gift of its waste lands and its improved lands alike. It inflicts a fatal injury on its old tenants without deriving any advantage by doing so. It encourages every one to rob the very men who are benefiting its own property, and promises the robbers protection for the act and the whole of the plunder. Is it to be wondered at then, that a sudden stop has been but to the interventate forwards for each ten.

has been put to the improvements formerly pro-gressing so rapidly, and that leaves of back country, lately in such demand, are now sale-able at one-third of their former price? To bring matters back to their former state, and to induce new enterprise, all that is wanting is insuring the settler of a fair chance of availing himself of the improvements he effects. Let this be done, and complaints will no longer be heard of stagnation in the labour market, or of heavy stocks

among the importers.

The remedy which I would suggest is hardly even a return to the status quo ante. It would involve the enforcement of two extra regulations o the Alienation of Lands Act of 1861. The first would be-

Wherever water has been preserved by artificial means at the expense of the holder of a run, a reserve from free selection shall be made along the channel or reservoir containing such water; said reserve to have a depth of one mile on each side of such channel account of the reservoir of the second of the second of such channel account of the second of the second

Such a regulation need not necessarily shut up desirable lands from agriculturists. Should it be thought necessary, let another regulation compel the survey and sale by auction of a dozen or more farms, wherever may be applied for by any three applicants. The farms would then undoubtedly fetch the value of improved lands, and the State would receive their full price, which now it never does. It is well known that free selectors pick the land. For their five shillings they become possessed of what to the squatter is worth forty or more, as the selector well knows, and he often invests his five shillings and nonth or two's labour, with the deliberate intent of screwing this real value out of the runholder. Surely a law requires modification which in its working subjects one man to obbery that another may plunder both him and

A slightly different regulation would meet the case of wells. According to the quality of the surrounding country, and to the supply of water obtained by sinking, a well will maintain from four to eight thousand sheep throughout the year. It is seldom, however, that the larger number can be provided for. Let it be ascertained from the returns under the Scab Act, in conjunction with the area of the run, what is the average acreage occupied by each sheep. Allow say 5000 sheep to a well, and say they are found to require three acres each. In such a case, let the well, capable of watering this number, form the centre of a reserve of the size that it has made available, that is 15,000 acres. The proposed regulation would run as follows:

The proposed regulation would run as follows: Wherever water has been procured by the holder of any run, by sinking a well at a distance of not less than niles from any permanent river or creek, a reserve from free selection shall be made, of which the said well shall form the centre, and the size of the re-cree shall be determined by multiplying the number of acres required for the maintenance of a single sheep, by the number of sheep which can be, and are, maintained at that well alone, in an average season.

Here again, in case this should be said to be locking up the lands, let the same condition as to survey and sale by open auction apply as in

the creek reserves.

Regulations such as suggested above would, I maintain, accord but the barest justice to those who have already invested large sums in the improvement of the Crown Estate—im provements which in most cases have caused country, hardly inhabited, to produce both exports and revenue. Protected from loss by such regulations, thousands of miles of country now unoccupied would be immediately entered upon; the unemployed labourer would no longer be wandering, footsore and weary, through bush, and in the Riverine district alone

A GENERAL RESTING of the shareholders and proprietor of this institution was held in the Library, Bent-street

A General relation of the shareholders and proprietors of this its situation was held in the Library, Bent-street, yesterdey afternoch, to appoint a committee of a snagement for the current year, to appoint a committee of a snagement for the current year, and the semended Act which has recently passed the Legislature and come into operation. The Hon. Br. Michell, M. LC. occupied the chair. Amongst those present were the Hon. E. C. Weekes, M. LC., Mr. W. B. P. Piddington, M.P., Dr. a Beckett, Professor Smith, Mr. R. W. M. Johnson, Dr. Lang, M.P., Mr. M. Metcalle, and Mr. O. Otdey.

Dr. MITCHELL, in stating the objects of the meeting; and the committee have the piezaure to acquisit this meeting that our amended Act, 29 Victoria, received the Royal Assent our her 7th April less. That in conformity with the previsions of that Act this meeting has been called to clost a committee of management for the current year. It is a source of gratification to the present committee to be able to state that this amended Act, which reduces the value of the saures to 25 each, would seem to give great satisfaction, and that they at the same time consider that the best thanks of the proprietors and shareholders are confusily due to the Hon. Robert Johnson and Mr. G. P. Slade for their gratuitous services in carrying the same through the Logislature. Since the last general meeting, nearly a thousand volumes of new works have been maded to the institution, and arrangements have been maded to the institution, and arrangements have been maded to ensure the regular supply of new publications. The establishment of a secies of popular lectures is contemplated, to which the proprietors, shareholders, and subscribers will have free admission. New abarea to a considerable extent have already been applied for, which induces the committee to have great confidence in the future progress of the institution.

Upon the motion of Professor Sautru, the following greatemen were elected the committee of management for the current year, vit. —Captain B

a lewer figure than £5 each. He had little doubt but that the shareholders would carry out these suggestions if they were fairly repredicted to them.

Mr. Where did not believe that the shareholders were selling their sharra below par. For himself, he was en-deavouring to induce the shareholders to distribute their sharrs as much as presible, in order to increase the annual revenue by the subscriptions payable on each share.

The proceedings terminated with the customary compli-ment to the chairman.

MERRIWA RACES.

MERRIWA RACES.

(From the Maitland Mercury's Correspondent.)

THESE traces came off on the 24th and 25th days of May, and were a decided success. There was a good field of horses present, a fair number of entries throughout, and the several races were well and fairly contested. In the Maiden Plate, Mr. Clark's Sir Charles proved himself too good for the company he was in, and succeeded in scoring a comparatively easy victory; condition told much is Sir Charles a lavour in this race, and in the Ladies' Purse, which he also won. The running for the Squatters Furse and Town Plate was very close, and the time, for a country meeting, not bad—being 4.15 and 6.22 respectively. It was a disappointment to many that sir Charles was not entered for the Town Plate, as a great once was locked forward to between him and Selina. The winner of that trace, True Bine, is a game little horse; he thanged bands, and is now the property of Mr. T. Addams. Merriwa Lad is a promising colt, and, considering that he was brought in from the bush and roped only about six wieks before the races, as ran very well indeed. The weather was all that could be desired, and every one emed to enjoy the sport.

First Par, 24th May.

First Par, 24th May.

First Par, 25th May.

First Orace, The Maiden Plate of 25 axvs, for all horse letten bona fide maidens at the time of entrance; 15 mile; weight for age; second horse to receive 4 axvs, from the priva-

borses letting bona fide maidens at the time of entraine; 1} male; weight for age; second horse to receive 4 sovs. from the prime.

Mr. W. Cark's e. g. Sir Charles, 3 years

1. M. Denaid's 5. in. Dorn, aged

W. Talt's e. g. Sir Charles, 3 years

2. W. Talt's e. g. Sir Charles, 3 years

3. There were four other horses started for this race.

Second Mace.—The Publicans Purse of 15 sovs., for all horses; weight for age; 1] mile heats; second horse to receive £1 10s. from the price.

Mr. W. Kallagher's br. in selina, 3 years

2. Mr. W. Kallagher's br. in selina, 4 years

3. Two color horses starting for this race.

Third Mace.—The Ladles Prize of 25 sovs., for all horses; weight weights for age; 2 miles; second horse to receive 6 sows from the prize.

Mr. W. Clatk's e. g. Sir Charles, 5 years

2. Mr. Adam's b. g. Atkbar, aged

3. Mr. Stochomid's s. g. Troe blue, 4 years.

2. The tother horses stated for this race.

Fourth Hace.—The Galloway Stakes of 7 sovs., for all galloways, carrying weight for inches; 1 mile heats; second horse to receive 14s. from the prize.

Mr. Black's b. g. Stranger, st. 11 ib.

3. d. Tuper's br. g. Jack

Mr. Black's b. g. Stranger, st. 11 ib.

3. d. Tuper's br. g. Jack

First Race.—The Squatter's Purse of 15 sovs., for all

biowerish: i. Ada. 7 st. 11 ib.
J. Diper's br. g. Jack
J. Diper's br. g. Jack
J. Diper's br. g. Jack
Sciond Pay, 25 m May,
First Race,—The Squatters', Purse of 15 soven, for all
horses, carrying weight for age; winner of Maiden Plate
to carry 7 ibs., or of any other race on the first day 5 lis.
extra, 2 miles; second horse to receive 30s. from the

ocarry 7 lbs., or of any other race on the first day 5 lbs. exitis; 2 miles; second horse to receive 30s. from the price.

Mr. W. Gallagher's br. m. Schma, 4 years 1
J. Mrlemmid's b m. Dera, aged 2
T. Bragetith br. Xewmarket, aged 3
Second Race.—The Town Plate of 25 sovs., for all horses, to be bandicapped by the stewards or whom they may appoint; 3 miles; second horse to receive 5 sovs. from the price.

Mr. J. Mrlemmid's c. g. True Bine, 4 years 1
W. Gallagher's br. m. Schma, 4 years 2
T. Addam's b. g. Achbur, aged 3
T. Addam's b. g. Achbur, aged 3
T. Addam's b. g. Achbur, aged 4
Two other horses started in this ince. 3
Third Race.—The Schling Stokes of 10 sovs., for all bona fide backs, the property of owners residing within twenty miles of Mertiva; weight for age; I mile heats; second horse to receive I sov. from the prize. The winner to be seld for 20 sovs., any surplus to go to the funds.

Mr. W. Gallagher's br. h. Who'd-a-thought ii, 3 years 1
T. R. Tuite's b. g. Spater, aged 2
Two other horses started in this race.

Fourth Race.—The Beaten Purse of 10 sovs., for all horse to receive I sov. from the prize.

Mr. Mrlomaile b. m. Dera, aged 1
T. Addam's b. m. Lora, aged 2
T. Addam's b. m. Achbur, aged 2
Thire's b. g. Springbok, 6 years 3
Three other horses started for this, the last race of the meeting.

SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITIES.

Three other horses started for this, the last rece of the unconcupied would be immediately entered upon; the unemployed labourer would no longer be wandering, footaore and weary, through the bash, and in the Riverine district alone the wool-clip would be trebled in five years.

And while such an alteration in the law involves but common justice to the squatter, and but reasonable security to the capitalists who assist him, I defy any one to point out how it can prove injurious to the State, or to any class in the State. The lands reserved will still be accessible to the agriculturist who is willing to pay their fair value; the public revenue and the public credit will be allees the method of equally good or superior quality, than they are at all fikely to occupy in the course of the present century.

SIGMA.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

M. WOCLEAL—A ble Papendore, at 11 offsets, Missage, Molta ADD CO.—At their Present Research of the proposed expenditure was adopted. The chairman them in the present century.

SIGMA.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

M. WOCLEAL—A ble Papendore, at 11 offsets, Missage, MORI AND CO.—At their Present Research of the proposed expenditure was adopted. The chairman them in the present century and the proposed expenditure was adopted. The chairman them in the present century and the proposed expenditure was adopted. The chairman them in the present of the proposed expenditure was adopted. The chairman them in the present of the proposed expenditure was adopted. The chairman them in the present pre

AUSTRALIAN LIBRARY AND LITERARY RINGWORM, OR DODDER, ON LUCERNE.

Irappears from the atatements of several correspondents that the parasite called "ringworm," or "dodder," has lately prevailed to a considerable extent on lucerne cultivated in some districts of the colony. The parasite is nothing new to agriculturists, having been known in New South Wales for many years; but of late it accms to have spread more extensively than heretofore, and to have become very injurious to the lucerne crops. This troublesome weed (Cuscula gridlymus) in some respects resembles mistletce, and in others dodder laurel (Cassythe); but it differs from the latter in being a much more thread life parasite, the seeds of which are destitute of cotyledons. The germination of the dodder is curious. Isseeder and simple radicle descends into the surth; and the pumule, equally simple and cylindrical, rises like a thread; if it ends no other living plant near it it dies; if it finds one, it surrounds the stem, and from the points of contact proceed hollow tubercles or suckers, which plant themselves in the bark and suck the juice which has been elaborated by the plant attacked; then the root becomes obliterated and dies, and the plant lives from that time farward by its suckers only. The species of our Cassytha or dodder laurel (these plants being placed by botanists in the laurel family), are sometimes mistaken for dodder, but they are much coarser plants, and generally grow on abrubs or trees, sometimes forming dense and almost impenetrable masses in our acrubs. The species described by Brown are C. pubescens, C. melantha, C. glaballa, and C. punicalata, two of which may frequently be seen in the neighbourhood of Sydney, and the fruit of them is well known to boys. These plants are leafless, voluble, and parasitical, and of practical plants, and generally grow on any sbrub, their root perishes, and they live by means of the small protuberances or suckers which they form on other plants. The true Australian dodders are plants are leafless, voluble, and parasitical, and complete the plants of the many plan SUTTON FOREST.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.] [FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

THE QUERYS BIRTHDAY.—The nstal day of our beloved Sovereign was celebrated with all loyalty by the Sutton Foresters. The races, although hurriedly got up, were well attended, and came off on the Underwood catate, opposite the Sutton Forest Inn. There was some good sport, and fortunately no accidents happened. A good substantial dinner was pravided gratuitously by Mr. M. O'Keefle, to which ample justice was done. Towards dusk reports of firearms could be heard in all directions, followed by discharges of fireworks. As usual, our enterprising ccuid be heard in all directions, followed by dis-charges of fireworks. As usual, our enterprising storekeeper, Mr. Thomas Gibbs, shewed his loyalty, with his band of juveniles, who were in their glory, with rockets, roman lights, squibs, &c., to a late hour in the night. The whole of the amusements of the day terminated with dancing, kept up till day-break, at the Sutton Forest Inn.

the day terminated with dancing, kept up till daybreak, at the Sutton Forest Inn.

AGRICULTURAL.—The system of agriculture in this
district, from the manner of the land being generally
scratched over, and the absence of manuring magreat
measure (independently of the soil being poor), the
lateness of putting it, the seed has been the cause of
there not being in good seasons better yields of grain
for the tillers of the ground. The proof of my asser
tion is in the fact that not as individual who, aithough
possessing poor soil, by well ploughing and changing
the crops, have obtained better in quality and yield
than their neighbours, oven in the worst of seasons.
It is quite possible that after the last few years of
adverse seasons the forthcoming ones may turn out
more prosperous. It is not in nature that
such should be the case, but a change evidently will
occur; for, even as far back as the year 1635, I find
that in England such was the searcity of fodder, that
among some solemn verses told the high price of hay,
which rays as fallows.

that in England such was the scarcity of fodder, that untong some solemn verses told the high price of hay, which ran as follows:

"And the last summer, none deny it can,
The beasts did suffer for the sin of man:
Grasse was so short and small that it was toad,
Hay for four pound a load was daily sold."

So we find our ancestors experienced failure in crops, when they had days set apart to offer up prayers, and were visited like us with drought and scarcity of food for their cattle. We may not experience the like we have endured, perhaps, for many years to come.

for their cattle. We may not experience the like we have endured, perhaps, for many years to come.

DEATH FROM CONCUSSION OF THE BRAIN.—Yesterday, the Coroner held an inquest on the body of Robort Halpin, milkman, aged forty-two, at his late residence, Fishery Creek. It appeared from the evidence that on Monday has Mr. Halpids went with his brother-in-law, Mr. O'Brien, to the Kutherford paddock, to cut some logs. During the day he went to the Union Inn two or three times; and towards a clock, whilst near the same place, was thrown from his horse. Dr. Harpur was sent for, and on arriving feund him stunned by the fail, and in a semi-conscious state. He ordered him to be taken home. The unfortunate man was placed on his dray, and conveyed home, a distance of two miles. He spoke occasionally on the way, and before reaching the house got off the dray, and walked in. He was afterwards put to bed. The next day Dr. Harpur was sent for again, and arriving ab as I, found his nervous and physical powers completely prostrated; and, notwithstanding the use of all the known remedies for his relief, the disease progressed from concusion to compression of the brain, of which latter he died about 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning. The jury found that decessed died from sonouseus of the brain.—Manifound Mercury of yesterday.

STAC HUNN AT HODE VALLEY.—A number of our German riflemen assembled yesterday for a day's sport, and decided to go stag shooting. A venerable fourton-ander was selected for the occasion, and taken to the shooting-around of the German Rifle Club. A farget of eighteen inches in diameter was kined to his fore-quarters, a number of rings were fixed to his side to traverse on two iron wires, the stag to be maved along those wires from behind some scrub planted for the occasion. He traversed an open assect he says to be moved asher skirtly by nears of a wand lose his stot. A lit on any part of the stage counted one point, a his of the bayest consaded the points marked thewom additional, so that by hitting the ceart

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE. THURSDAY EVENERO

THE amount of Gustoms duties paid to-day is

The produce auctioneers held to-day their reckly sales of wool and sheepskins. attendance of buyers was small, and the bidattendance of buyers was small, and the bid-ding generally lacked animation. For the lots sold, however, which consisted principally of scoured and fleece wool, full prices were ob-tained. The catalogues comprised 238 bales of wool, of which 133 were disposed of. Sheep-skins were unaltered. The following was the result of the sales.

Messrs Mort and Co. catalogued 197 bales

of wool, and sold 92 bales. The principal lots were 33 bales fleece, JT over Bundi, 203d.; 17 bales, JB, 174d.; 7 bales, PM, 172d.; 2 bales, MLR, 234d.; 5 bales scoured, JP, 22d. scoured, 21d. to 22d.; handwashed, 124d.; scoured, 21d. to 22d.; handwashed, 124d. to 164d.; mixed, 64d. to 144d. Sheepskins: About 3000 were sold at 54d. to 72d. per lb. Messrs. Irwin and Turner offered 30 bales of

Mesws. Irwin and Turner offered 30 bales of wool, and sold the whole at the following prices:—Fleece and broken, 15\(\frac{3}{4}\)d. to 19\(\frac{1}{4}\)d.; greasy, 7\(\frac{1}{4}\)d. to 10d.; skin, 11\(\frac{1}{4}\)d. to 15\(\frac{7}{4}\)d.; locks and picces, 4\(\frac{1}{4}\)d. to 13\(\frac{1}{4}\)d.; mixed, 15\(\frac{1}{4}\)d. to 15\(\frac{7}{4}\)d. to 5\(\frac{7}{4}\)d. to 2d. per lb.: pelts, 1\(\frac{1}{4}\)d, to 2d. per lb.

Mr. O. B. Ebsworth sold to-day, by auction, 11 bales of wool, at the following prices:—

Mr. O. B. Ebsworth sold to-day, by auction, 11 bales of wool, at the following prices:—Scoured, 13d. to 174d.; greasy, 64d. to 104d.; locks, 64d. Sheepskins brought 5d. per lb. Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co. report

having held a very extensive sale, this day, on the premises of Messrs. J. Harpur and Co., comprising their entire stock of groceries, oil-men's stores, wines, spirits, &c. The attendance of the trade was good, and the prices satis-lactory to the vendors.

The same firm also sold, this afternoon, on

Grafion Wharf, the damaged portion of the cargo of Chilian flour ex Scotsman; the prices varied from £11 per ton for very much damaged to £12 15s. for stained and damaged. quantity seld was 1570 half sacks.

Messrs. L. E. Threlkeld and Co. will hold

o-morrow (Friday) a large sale of groceries,

Messrs. Burt and Co. sold by auction at the Annandale Yards, to-day, for Mr. G. D. Lane, 102 head fat cattle (64 bullocks and 38 cows) from £5 to £8 8s.; average of the lot, £6 15s. The following is from our correspondent's etter, dated Mauritius, 21st April, received per

The following is from our correspondent's letter, dated Mauritius, 21st April, received per William Clowes:—

The fine qualities of our staple have now nearly all been exported. At the last meeting of the brokers ne quotations were given for the choice descriptions of augar, as it was said that nothing but low sorts remained on the Island. I think this is rather exaggerated, but, netwerkeless, so small a quantity of the best sugar does remain that rehable quotations cannot be serviced at. Prices of the other kinds are as follows:—Good yellow counters, and the other kinds are as follows:—Good yellow counters, and the other kinds are as follows:—Good yellow counters of the other kinds are as follows:—Good yellow counters, and the other kinds are as follows:—Good yellow counters, and the other kinds are as follows:—Good yellow counters, and the state of the other kinds are as follows:—Good yellow counters, and the state of the yellow young, 6 dollars 25 cents to 5 dollars. 50 cents; good yellow young, 6 dollars 25 cents to 5 dollars. 50 cents; good yellow young, 6 dollars 32 cents to 5 dollars. 50 cents; good yellow young, 6 dollars 32 cents to 5 dollars. 50 cents; good yellow young the yellow young young the yellow young the yell

of the cvils of the proposed change.

The cargo of the Lexard, from Sydney, consisting of \$88 tons. col., realised 9 dollars per ton. The coals per Mayotte worn acks at 850 dollars per ton.

There is a coalition among the holders of tallow here to raise the price to 20 dollars per 100 lbs.

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The succession of the present assess upon vegetation. The same results, however, are quite as noticeable in and around Sydney. There are numerous instances of second crops of apples, plums, and respherates. In one garden at Newtown there is a second crop of summer apples as fine-as that which came in its proper season; and the almond teses in the same sarden are covered with bloom. This assess that which came in its proper season; and the almond teses in the same sarden are covered with bloom. This assessing the same sarden are covered with bloom. This assessing the same sarden are covered with bloom. This second crop is more remarkable, owing to the abundance and quality of the fruit praviously produced. The apples in some of the suburban gardenn were particularly fine. Gondre River, weighed one pound five ounces.

BUSHRAMGING REMNANTS.—Moreuge Recominer caps:—Last week whilst some of the men in the employ of Mr. C. Byrne, of Cadgee, were scouring the bush after cattle, they came upon the remains of a bush encampment; a dead horse, clothing worm by the bushangers in the late sticking-up affair at Nerrigundah, and some other ariseless were bying at the spot. The horse had ovidently been shot, as there were the marks made by a bullet on the carcase, and a fire had been burning, apparently few cooking purposes. The rower some rude attempts at constructing defences with branches of trees. The locality was about three or four bundered yards from the creek, had apparently cheen this ground for a stand-joint, had cooked some provisions, and changed their clothing, domaing these they stole from Mr. Pollock's store, and leaving their old habiliments behind them; the horse was probably the one on which Glarke rode, shot which for the reserve the angels and to have survey for the four transport of the callours and behind them;

(From the Evening Sun, March 17.) THE following is the substance of a speech delivered by Mr. Handel Cosham, before the

EXTENT OF TERRITORY. Let me ask you to think of the vast extent of that territory that is now under the control and government of the United States. It may be roundly stated as about three millions of square miles, or nearly two thousand millions of acres. Of this vast area somewhere between one-third and one-fourth has yet to be allotted. This unallotted land is in the hands of the Government and is granted at a mere nominal charge to all citizens of America in lots of 160 acres, or quarter of a square mile. Provision, however, made that parties shall not claim hold large tracts of this unoccupied territory to the exclusion of others, by making it necessary that the person claiming a section of this unoccupied territory shall also reside upon it. The charge for this land does not usually amount to more than one dollar or one and a half dollars per acre. Now it must not be overlooked that this mode of allotting the soil of America is sure to attach to untry its population and people. There is nothing that so attaches a people to any country as an interest in the soil. Here you have one secret of all the developmen patriotism that America has displayed during he last four years.

Let me next refer to the population of America, as illustrative of her resources. In 1860 there were 31,500,000 of people, of whom 27,000,000 were white, and 4,500,000 were coloured. Four millions of the latter were at that census returned as "slaves." Thanks to an over-ruling Providence, when the next census returns are made they will record the fact that ought to make the hearts of all Christians and humane men leap for joy that the flag of America now covers none but free men; that henceforth her laws will protect all, irrespective of colour, and that over her halls of justice and Legislature will be inscribed, Liberty for all, justice for all, freedom for all.'

(Loud cheers.) ENIGRATION.

I think it will be found that the average emigration for the ten years ending 1870 will be over 500,000 a-year. According to the best estimate that can be formed the population of America in 1870 will be 424 millions. In 1883 it will most likely be 564 millions. In 1890 it will be 70 millions; and soon after the close of this century, if the country continues to progress and prosper, it is probable that there will be 100 millions of people in the United States. In order to feel the magnitude and importance of these facts, let me ask you to remember that during the last fifty years France has increased her population only 37 per cent., England and Wales about 121 per cent., while America, during the same period, has increased nearly 500 per cent. In estimating the resources of a country like America it is most important that due regard should be paid to this increase of population, because in all free countries, and under all enlightened Governments, an increase of population means an increase of wealth, because every man produces, if he is industrious and economical, n than he consumes, so that his labour-or rather the result of his labour—becomes an addition to the wealth of his country. Hence it is that we find that while in 1850 the wealth of America was assessed, for the purpose of taxation, at 7,250,000 dollars; in 1860 it was 16,250,000 dollars. It is only fair, however, that I should state that in 1850 the slaves were valued at one million, and in 1860 at two millions, so that the former amount would be reduced to showing an increase of wealth of about 130 per

I see the increase of population has been very r see the increase of population has been very steady during the last sixty years. It has never been less than 32½ per cent. increase in any ten years of that period, and it has not exceeded 35½ per cent. increase during a similar period of that time. There is no doubt that during the last five years the increase of population in America has been aboved. population in America has been checked by the war. There have probably been from 500,000 to 750,000 killed during that period, and of course emigration to some extent has been checked on account of the disorganised state of the country. You will be surprised, however, when I tell you that the war has not made much difference in the stream of emi-gration that is constantly flowing into the States, and still more surprised, when I remark that it is probable that the extra flow of emigration during the next four years will most likely more than make up the losses of the war and check of emigration during its pro when the census of 1870 is taken it will show a sent ten years than during any other decade of the country's history. It is interesting to notice the regular increase of emigration to America during the last forty years. For instance:—

From 1820 to 1830 there were only 244,490

Total in 40 years 5,062,414, giving a yearly average over the forty years of 126,560 persons, but taking the last ten years, from 1850 to 1860, the yearly average was

RAILWAYS.

Another way at which I want you to look at the resources of America is in connection with the wonderful development of her railway system. wonderful development of her railway system. I need hardly say that in a country so vast as the one about which I am speaking, cheap and speedy transit is essential to its progress, and when I call your attention to the fact that in the ten years ending in 1860 the people of the United States constructed over 11,000 miles of railway, and that the receipts for traffic on their different railways increases at the rate of over 5,000,000 dollars, or say £1,000,000 sterling, every year, you will or say £1,000,000 sterling, every year, you will have some idea of the growth and probable future of America. In 1860 the receipts on all the railways in the United States were 31,250,000 dollars; in 1862 they had risen to nearly 45,000,000 dollars; and I think it is probable that 1863 will show that the receipts have ex ceeded 60,000,000 dollars, or over £10,000,000 sterling. It is estimated in America that railway accommodation adds to the wealfh of the country at least five times the amount received for traffic; and if this estimate is correct, and I have no reason to doubt it, then the wealth of America must be increasing by means of rail-ways alone some £5,000,000 or £6,000,000 sterling every year.

the progress of the country will be further seen when I tell you that the great food-producing States of the Union lie in the centre of the Northern States, and away from the seaboard of the two oceans that wash the chores of the contine the state of Georgia; and the fact is the sinent on the east and west. There are eight climate and variety of soil in America will enable

great corn and meat producing States—namely, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri. This vast area, with a climate and a soil suitable for the production of food for man or beast, contains an area of nearly 450,000 square miles, or about 300 millions of acres of as rich land as is to be found in any part of the world, much of i prairie land, only waiting for the industrious hand of man to cultivate it, and render the productive for the supply of human wants. Now, before the adoption of railways, this vast area was sealed and comparatively unproductive. It is now, however, being fast unlooked by a rilease. ever, being fast unlocked by railways, and, result, we find that in the ten years ending in 1860 the population of these eight States millions to 9 millions, or an increase of 3 millions in 10 years. I think it probable that millions in 10 years. I think it probable that the population of those eight States is now about 11 millions, and that by 1870 it will be 15 millions. As a result of this increase of population we find that in the ten years already referred to, from 1850 to 1860, some 25 million acres of land have been brought under cultivation, making about 52 million acres under culti-vation in 1860; but still leaving some 248 millions of acres to be laid under tribute for the supply of human wants. The cereal crops of these States increased during the same period from about 300 million bushels to 560 million bushels; and what is very important for the statesman and economists of Europe to look at in connection with the productive power of the central and western districts of America is that this food can, by a good system of railway communication and ocean transit, be brought in one month from this granary of nature into the mouths of the people of Europe. I believe it will shortly be possible to take corn and other grains from the most remote portions of this district, and place it in our stores for about 50 cents, or half a dollar, a bushel-say 2s. Corn can be grown in America for about 2s. or 2s. 6d. a bushel.

MINERALS.

But my sketch of American resources would be incomplete if I did not refer to the marvellous mineral wealth of the country. The metal-liferous districts of the States are chiefly found on the Northern pertion adjoining the British possessions and west to the Mississippi. In these districts are to be found every metal and mineral that man requires for the accomplishment of the work which a gracious Providence has assigned him. Gold, silver, copper, lead, tin, sulphur, iron, and almost every other metalliferous and mineral substance is found here on a grand scale. In fact, the geological features of America are most interesting and important. Everything there is on a grand scale. In England we have as many cological formations packed up in 300 tiles as America has in 3000, and hence the great variety of our scenery in so short a space. We get about as much variety of scenery in every 100 miles in England as you find in America in every 1000 miles, on account, as I have said, of the extensive scale on which all the geological formations in America are laid out. The coal-fields are on the same vast scale as I have stated in one of my former addresses on America. Their coal-fields are equal to 150,000 square miles in extent, and if works with equal skill to our own, they will last over 10,000 years. The annual value of the metal productions of the States is over 100,000,000 dollars, or £20,000,000 sterling. The coa now exceeds 10,000,000 tons annually, and the iron made is about 1,500,000 tons a year. A rapid sketch of the mineral resources of America would be incomplete if I did not refer to the wonderful oil regions of Pennsylvania, which are now producing over 100,000 every week, and are destined to be a source of almost incalculable wealth to the country. is almost impossible to describe to those who have not seen it the rapid and wonderful rate a which this trade has developed in America. I saw districts where cities of 15,000 and 20,000 people had become "located" that six months before were uninhabited. There is enough oil in Pennsylvania alone to pay not only the in-terest but the capital of the National Debt; and I believe that, properly worked, that oil will last for years, and perhaps for ages. Vast will tast for years, and perhaps for ages. Vast rivers intersect the country through the very heart of its mineral districts, and in them I think I can see a pathway for the future commerce of the world. But all the mineral developments of America yet are as nothing compared with what they will be. The coal is hardly touched; the iron deposits have scarcely been looked at; the gold regions of California are practically inexhaustible; and all is yet waiting for capital, labour, and skill to utilise and develop for the benefit of the world.

I here give you a few figures to show the present financial position of the United States. In round numbers the debt is now 3000 millions amount to about 165 millions of dollars annually The estimated revenue of the ending June next, is about 400 millions of dollars. There will, therefore, be 235 millions of dollars in excess of the interest on the public debt to meet the current expense of the country; and owing to the economy with which the Government of the United States is conducted, it is probable that quite half this amount will be devoted to lessening the public You have heard people here talk of the Americans " repudiating " their debt. Don't believe such nonsense I found nowhere a de their debt. Don't sire to repudiate the debt. They will repay the money they borrowed among themselves. America has never repudiated a debt. The State of Mississippi once repudiated a State debt, under the instigation of Jeff. Davis — (laughter)—but the American people never repudiated a shilling, and never will. Every man feels that the Government represents him, and that he is part of it. What it does he does; what it incurs he incurs. He feels a pride to pay his liability. (Cheers.) Although four years ago they were the lightest taxed people in the world, and are now the most heavily taxed, they are almost impatient to have more taxes put on that the debt may be speedily paid.

PUBLIC DEST.

CLIMATE AND PRODUCTIONS There is another point to be considered in estimating the resources of America—namely, the wonderful variety of climate and productive power of the country. America has such a variety of natural productions that she could live within herself, even if shut out from all the rest of the world. Over an area so vast that it stretches one-eighth of the distance round the globe, it is natural to expect that the climate will vary in different parts; and hence we find that while the South produces cotton sugar, and fruits in abundance, the Central states can grow corn and wheat to almost any extent; and while the North can produce tim-ber, metals, and other necessaries, it is manifest that a country with such resources must pro-

them to produce almost everything they need. I have already remarked upon its great corn and meat-producing districts. In our present scarcity of meat it may be interesting to know scarcity of meat it may be interesting to know that in the Western States they produce millions of hogs. They have the most scientific way of killing and packing them that ever I saw, and it is all done by machinery. They kill four hogs a minute, and within twenty minutes from the a minute, and within twenty minutes from the time you first hear the pig express his disoleasure at what is going to happen, he is killed, cut up, salted, packed, and on his way to Europe. (Laughter.) It is also worthy of note that though America is a vast continent, and has all the advantages of a variety of climate and an endless variety of natural productions, yet she also has the natural productions, yet she also has the great advantage of isolation and separation from all the complications of foreign entanglements. You will not fail to have noticed that most of our wars, and the greatest portion of our na-tional debt, have been incurred not in defending our shores from invasion, not in struggles to preserve our national existence, but in foreign entanglements, with which in the main we have nothing to do. America, free from all these alliances, which have caused us the expenditure of so much blood and treasure, is able to follow out the teaching of her great Father and Founder—"Commercial treaties with all entangling alliances with none" — and, with the exception of some little difficulty with the French Emperor relative to Mexico, which, I have no doubt, Napoleon will be with. get over with his usual good sense, by with drawing his troops; and also with the excep-tion of some little controversy relative to Canada, they are free from foreign complica-tions and engagements. This is an important point to notice in estimating the resources of any country, and I beg you to remember it in estimating the resources of the United States of

There is another point that must never be ost sight of in estimating the resources of a country, and that is the character and condition of the people, and therefore I shall ask your attention for a short time longer while I try to show you what is the condition and character of Show you want is the continuous and characteristic time. Here records of the present time. First, let me say, they are an educated people. No nation has ever yet reached the position they now occupy as to education, and the ele-mentary training of the masses. Other nations may possess, as we do, halls of science and schools of learning, enriched by the lore and abour of past ages. These halls and schools world with their knowledge, men of whom any country might be proud. But while, perhaps as to individuals and the learning of the few we can, no doubt, challenge the world, yet, as to the education of the masses, I stand here to assert that America stands very far indeed ahead of us. In the noble State of Massachusetts-a model State I admit on this point, bu a type, after all, of what the educational system of America will yet do for the whole country— I say in the State of Massachusetts the last educational census shows that only one in every one thousand could not read and write In America, what we, for the want of a better term, call the "working classes," are a reading, thinking, intelligent people. Almost every man there takes in his daily They all take an interest in politics. They all discuss with earnestness and keep shrewdness the public questions of the day, and thus the whole intelligence of the country is brought to bear upon political and public ques-This, in my opinion, is a great advantage. and tends largely to promote the growth and greatness of a country.

INVENTIONS.

The American people are also an inventive people. Nearly all the new machines connected with agriculture, and other branches of industry, come over from America. It is from thence w get our reaping machines, mowing machines milking machines, sewing machines, and the thousand and one inventions that are designed by Providence to lessen the drudgery of human labour, and wipe the sweat of human brows. No doubt necessity and the lack of labour have obliged the Americans to be more inventive than most countries; but what-ever the cause, the fact remains clear and un-doubted, that the American people are the most inventive people in the world; and thus it is that every nation, as well as every individual, helps to benefit and bless all countries. The advantages of these inventions are not confined to America; they reflect upon England, upon Europe, and upon the world. Let a useful machine be invented by any country, and it soon becomes the common property of every country; and thus we see property of every country; and thus we see that the whole arrangements of Providence are against monopoly and exclusion. The good of all, and the happiness of all, is stamped upon every feature of Divine Providence. The Americans are also, as a whole, an industrious people. There is no country where people are nore energetic and industrious than they are in

In estimating the character of the American people it is important to notice the fact that people it is important to notice the fact that they are a law-abiding and law-respecting people. They are not, as a rule, inclined to revolution or riot. The only section of the people that have ever appealed to brute force has been the pro-slavery party, and they ap-pealed to force because they could not with any chance of success anneal to anything else. But chance of success appeal to anything else. But that day has passed away, and a brighter and that day has passed away, and a brighter and better day has dawned upon America. Henceforth, relative to all change that experience may suggest in the government of the country, the app eal will be to reason, to the constitution, and to law. Did you not see even while the war was its height how anxious the people of the North were that the world should see that all they did was in accordance with the laws and constitution of their country? and how carefully they guarded, and how jealously they watched every infringe-ment of their liberty? and how determined they were that the moment the war was over President and the Executive should back to the people the powers with which they had been entrusted for the purpose of carrying on the war? No country can grow, and no country can prosper, where there is obey the laws, and to seek reform and im-provement only in a constitutional and legal

RELIGION. The people of America are a religious people I do not mean that every man there is a Christian, but I mean that a religious tone and feel ann, but a mean that a religious tone and feel-ing pervades the whole of the people. Like Abraham, wherever they go, they erect an altar to God. The church and the school-house are amongst the first things they build in every village. To my mind it was a blessed sight to see in those woods, wild and profile in see in those woods, wilds, and prairies, in every spot where the industry of man had built a few log huts, the little church, with its neat spire pointing to the skies,

and directing man's thoughts up to the source of all good. And remember all the churches built in America are the outgrowth of Christian willinghood. They are no the result of State machinery, not the produc the result of State machinery, not the production of State pay; they are evidences of the leve of the people to religious worship, and the desire to spread the influence of Christian truth. From New England as a centre, there has radiated the light of the Gospel, and the blessed influence of the Bible. May blessings, rich, abundant, and abiding, fall upon the heads of a people thus trying to permeate a new country, and a vast continent, with Christian influences. (Cheers.) From all these considerations I have (Cheers.) From all these considerations I have the resources of America point to a great future for that country. It is rich in the possession of mate-rial, intellectual, and moral greatness. Its past history has been glorious; its future shall be yet brighter and fairer. If it has contrived to exist and grow under the curse and blight of slavery, how will it expand and flourish under the more genial sunshine of universal freedom? WE have been frequently asked to take up the And I have come back too, with the conviction deepened, that the civilisation and progress of our race is not going to be stopped at the New World. I believe that there a higher form of self-government will be reached, a nobler type of civilisation will be attained, and a purer and more apostolic system of religious teaching will be developed to bless the world than we have yet seen.

NOTES FROM ROME.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette, March 7.) ALTHOUGH to the casual observer the of the Pope appears very good at this mement—much better, indeed, than it was mement—much better, indeed,
a little while since—those in close
attendance on him note a gradual decay
of his powers. His sight is failing, and of his powers. His sight is failing, and his memory, which used to be singularly retentive, is also no longer to be trusted. evening, especially, these weaknesses become very perceptible. But what irritates the reactionary prelates above everything is Pius's growing indifference, as they say, in regard to what may happen after his death, and to the maintenance of the Papal dominions in all their integrity. "It was mainly for their successors that the Roman pontiffs made their greatest efforts," the discontented dignitaries mutter among themselves, not always under their breath; "but this one acts another fashion. One would fancy he thought himself the last of the Popes!" They are afraid lest this indifference should be followed by a compromise with Italy, especially as the Holy Father now speaks of the Italian Government and its policy without passion or aversion, and just as calmly as about any ordinary matter. Nor does he disguise his belief in the permanence of Italian unity. Father Tosti, one of the Benedictines of Monte Cassino, lately came to do reverence to the Pope, on his way back from Florence, where General La Marmora had asked him to sound the Holy Father in regard to the renewal of the negotiations opened by Signor Vegezzi. Pius was quite aware of the object of the Father's visit, but did not show the slightest sign of annoyance. He merely said to the monk, "General La Marmora did wrong to send you here to persuade me to make concessions, when it is his Government that is in the wrong, and that ought to offer concessions. You take too much trouble, the General and you, my good Father, in endeavouring to effect a reconciliation between Italy and the Church. Do as I do. Let the good God work his own way. The Church is eternal and Italy will endure. Only in time the Italians will become more reasonable and will voluntarily return to the Church."

The next consistory is fixed for the Monday before Holy Week. A cardinal's hat will then be bestowed on Monsignor Hohenlohe, the Pope's Almoner, and Monsignor Lavastidi, Archbishop of Mexico. The relations between the Vatican and Mexico are considerably ameli erated. Senor Velasquez de Léon ho shortly to sign the concordat between the ne-Empire and the Holy See. Monsignor Sanguini is to go to Mexico as nuncio. It was at first intended that Monsignor Sanguini should succeed Monsignor Ledochowski at Brussels; but the Pope distrusted the anxiety of Cardinal Antonelli to get a good place for his relative, and to punish him for his disobedience in the case of the Russian Minister. and to punish him for his disobedience in the case of the Russian Minister, appointed Monsignor Sanguini to another region. Monsignor Meglia will replace him in Brazil. The post at Brussels will probably fall to Monsignor Orelia, the inter-nuncio at the Hague. In the same consistory the Pope will deliver an allocution which will, it is said, be directed especially against Russia. The rupture between Rome and St. Petersburg is now irreparable, and a consul will replace the Minister. Baron Meyendorff will shortly depart for his estate in Lithuania, a gift, it is believed, from his Government, which appropriately recompenses the ment, which appropriately recompenses the Minister for his insolence at Rome by transferring to him the confiscated property of Polish Catholics.

As the time approaches for the complete withdrawal of the French, desperate efforts are being made to retain them in the States. If the Austrian Government cannot or will not the Austrian Government cannot or will not replace the French garrison, it is, at least, doing all it can, through its ambassador, Baron Hubner, to keep it from going away. The Jesuits affect to believe that preparations are being made by the democrats to excite disturb-ances when the French depart, and, it is said, are seeking to precipitate the movement or to get up an imitat influencing the Emperor Napoleon to break through the Convention. Meanwhile the Papal Government finds it necessary to make ready for the actual execution of that agreement. An inventory of Fort St. Angelo is being drawn up in order that the fort may be made ready for the Papal troops. Volunteers are continually arriving to take service under the Cross Keys. French legion is being organised; but on the one hand the Papal Government objects to ad-venturers of all countries being included in it, and on the other Italy interprets its character as an exclusive French body as a breach of the Convention. Under these circumstances, the Emperor has proposed to incorporate in it a Bavarian company, the formation of which is now being arranged.

The new loan is not yet finally settled. Erlan-The new loan is not yet finally settled. Erlanger broke off negotiations because the Emperor Napoleon, out of regard for Italy, refused to permit the loan to be quoted on the French Bourse. His nominal terms were 61½ as a hundred; but, in reality, owing to the conditions imposed, they did not exceed 59 as a hundred. Oppenheim, who has remained master of the field, offers 62½, with fifty years for the liquidation of the debt, and without requiring any quotations at Paris. M. Crampon, Oppenheim's agent, is a great friend of M. Louis Veuillot, Monsignor de Mérode, and the Jesuits, and, as may be conjectured, far from well disposed

among the students at the Irish College. Nor has sympathy with the conspiracy, if all stories are to be believed, failed to penetrate the Vatican.

The Count de Sartiges lately suggested to Cardinal Antonelli the desirability of estab-lishing a diplomatic club in Rome, where the members of the various legations might meet in friendly intercourse, and for the purpose of exchanging information on the state of affairs. It was proposed to have frequent gatherings of diplomatists, distinguished strangers, Papal dignitaries, &c. The Secretary of State, however, sturdily discountenanced the project which did not, he said, accord with the tradi tions of the Roman Court. If the diplomatista wished to call on each other, they knew where each lived, and could do so at their own houses.

THE AMERICAN DOLLAR. (From the Money Market Review, March 10.)

question of buying and selling American securi-ties at an exchange of 4s. per dollar, instead of 4s. 6d. The reason urged for the change is that the sum in sterling of 5-20 bonds and other American securities would be arrived at

readily through merely dividing by five. To this reason there is another to be added, namely, that it is matter of every day complaint, and complaint, too, which, from the assumed intri-cacy of the question, cannot be satisfactorily explained away, that the buyers of American securities are charged 4s. 6d. per dollar, while the holders of American coupons are paid at the rate of 4s. per dollar, Change obviously is desirable, for it cannot be doubted that an impression of unfairness is often, if not always, left on the minds of those who are too indolent to grasp the abstraction of the exchanges; and it may even be asumed that many unsatisfactory investments have been made in American securities on the basis of an off-hand comparison of the quotations here and in New York. A state of things against which there is so much to be said calls loudly for amendment, and we regret to think that the obstacles in the way are so great. All the dealers in American securities must, it appears, assent to the change, and it is feared that too many of them are wedded to old abuses to give their sanction. Then who are to agitate the matter-who suffers sufficiently to take the movement up, and to persevere in it until the end in view has been attained? But, while saying so much on the one side, let us hear the other order of things. It is, in effect, stated that the buyer of American securities should make a point of ascertaining what he is really buying. He should acquaint himself with the fact that the exchanges are always varying, and it is urged that, therefore, an invariable measure justification, it is added, of buying and selling fact that all our exchanges with America rests on that basis. To uphold the present system on the strength of this latter fact, however, would obviously be merely arguing in a circle. Such are both sides of the question; let us, therefore endeavour to assist the judgment of the reader by placing the problem of the American exchange before him. The American dollar was originally lar, centaining 3714 grains of pure silver, or 416 grains of standard silver. The equivalent of 444 dollars of those dollars was £1; the equivalent of one of those dollars 4s. 6d. A: the same time, the American gold eagle contained 270 grains troy, with one part in twelve alloy; establishing a relation of 1 to 15, as between gold and silver; which proved to be an undervaluing of gold, for all the gold was exported, and the silver alone left in circulation The inconvenience of the absence of gold was soon felt, and, to remedy it, a relation of 1 to 16, as between gold and silver, was established

tion before the war, and the smaller silver coins weighing only 384 grains per dollar; and the gold dollar containing 23.2 grains. Thus, in the experimental adjustment, as between gold and silver, two standards have been set up. When, therefore, American securities are bought and sold at 4s. 6d. per dollar, the practical effect here is that the quotations are nominally low. On the other hand, when American securities are bought and sold at 4s. per dollar, the practical effect here is that the quotations are nominally high. In truth, the distinction is one of those which are said not to imply a difference; it is a verbal distinction. That it would be a simplification and a convenience trade to get rid of the exchange of 4s. 6d. must be manifest. But how is the change to be brought about? As far as trade in Ameri can ports is concerned, it is improbable that there will be any change, and, some will add, it is undesirable. But so far as the buying and the selling of stocks and shares on this side of the Atlantic are concerned, there is nothin more needed but an agreement that the quot tions shall be framed on the receipt and paymen of 4s. per dollar. The framing of such quota-tions might be sometimes intricate, but certainly neither difficult nor impossible. We will say more: the change ought to be brought about. Those ignorant of the exchanges should be protected from mistake, and the American peop should not lie under the absurd imputation of selling their securities here at 4s. 6d. and paying only coupons at 4s, per dollar.

which proved to be an undervaluing of silver, and silver only was exported, and gold alone left in circulation. The eagle now contained 258 grains, with 1 part of alloy in 10; and the

silver dollar 412½ grains, instead of 416 grains. Then came the alterations of 1834—the silver dollar weighing 412½ grains, but rarely appearing in circulation before the war, and the smaller silver

TOUTING THROUGH THE LETTER-BAG.

THE opening of the morning letter-bag by country-folks supplies a sensation unknown to the more hardened metropolitan. For year after year, perhaps almost for generations, the old familiar brown leather depository of hopes and joys and sorrows and surprises has done its daily task, dropped at the lodge by the hurrying mail-cart, or brought up from the village shop by a dawdling child, or entrusted by the regular rustic letter-carrier to any idle lounger who is rustic letter-carrier to any idle lounger who is on the look-out for a chance mug of beer. To the master of the household it more often brings cares than enjoyments, but it also brings food for amusement and for speculations which were unknown to the rustic minds of a generation or two ago. He soon learns to know bills at the first glance He soon learns to know bills at the first glance of their suspicious-looking envelopes, but bills are of the very essence of civilisation as being the result of that system of "credit" which we know to be the soul of commerce. There is, however, another class of letters which is now agent, is a great friend of M. Louis Venillot,
Monsignor de Mérode, and the Jesuits, and, as
may be conjectured, far from well disposed
towards the Napoleonic Government.

It is alleged that there is a strong spirit of
Fenianism among the Irish in Rome, especially

handwriting is unknown, and the pastmark is a London stamp; but it is as clear a case of touting as if you were addressed by the struggling commissionaires of hotel-keepers as you land from a steamer at Boulogne. To the mere fact of the incessant touting you

To the mere fact of the incessant touting you soon get accustomed, but the reflections forced on the mind when it is at once meditative and rural, by this rapidly increasing begging through the post, are ever fresh and wonder-causing. It appears that there are two classes of people who, above all others, tout by printed circulars post paid—tradesmen, chiefly London wine merchants; and the secretaries of charitable institutions. And there are two questions wine merchants; and the secretaries of charitable institutions. And there are two questions which arise in the thoughts of the worthy gentleman, modest in self-esteem and economical through necessity, as he ponders over the missives with which they worry him. Does all this pay? he asks; and then he continues, How in the world do all these people find me out in my quiet corner of the world? Here, for example, he says, I am earnestly pressed, in a most ingeniously lithographed handwriting, to allow my valuable name to be printed among the list of stewards for the forthcoming Anniversary Festival of the Society for the Education of the Children of Decayed Dealers in Marine Stores, whereat a noble duke has consented to preside. The noble duke has consented to preside. The "directors" (as they call themselves) seem to desire nothing so ardently as my countenance and presence, for they solemnly assure me that there is no liability whatever attached to the there is no liability whatever attached to the office, so that in my simplicity, being a rustic, and not familiar with the nature of "festivals" presided over by dukes, I begin to think that my small efforts on behalf of local charities have reached the directors in question, and that the sanction of my honoured name is all that they desire. Leffection, however, soon banishes the self-complacent thought, and I bewilder myself in calculating what may be the number of other eminent nobodies throughout the myself in calculating want may be the number of other eminent nobodies throughout the kingdom who are being anxiously entreated to lend their countenance and support as stewards on the same festive occasion. There stewards on the same festive occasion. There is no conceivable reason why I myself should be asked to play the steward in the presence of the said duke which does not apply to tens of thousands of other men. The history of the application is plain. The secretary of the Children of Decayed Marine-store Dealers has evidently got hold of the local directory, wherein my small name figures among hundreds of the "nobility, gentry, and clergy" of the neighbourhood; and he has shot his arrows at us all. The same process is of course gone through with The same process is of course gone through with the people who figure in other local directories; and as a result, when the festival comes off, some forty or fifty names will be advertised as stewards at the happy banquet, of whom perhaps one-third will be present to cheer the gratory of the duke presiding. But still the question recurs, Does this system pay? Is it worth while to pay the postage of all these letters, and the secretary who dispatches them, and who has an "office" in London, while the children of the Decayed Marine-store Dealers are educated far away in the country?

No spilit per Corri this Sellinera S

Fqually wonderful, continues the moral philosopher, is the persistency with which I am entreated to try sample cases of wines at un-heard of prices by "firms" of whom I have never heard, and who can only have heard of me through the agency of these same superabounding country directories. Incompre-hensible, indeed, to the bucolic understanding are the ways of these competing partnerships. Some of them are loud in praise of Hamburg sherry, of which we read with extreme amazement, remembering that more grow grapes for wine than it can gather figs from thistles. "Hamburg sherry," I have learnt at last, is made from the worst German wines, too sour to drink, and too poor to make good vinegar, which are brought to Hamburg, and there have their acidity "corrected" by the
addition of chalk or lime. They are then "fortified"
with spirit made from potatoes, and flavoured
with "extract of sherry" made at Berlin. How
many of my brother rustics have been tempted
to burn up the digestive organs of themselves
and their households with the se mixtures
of potato brandy and the refuse of the Rhine
and the Moselle? We suffer, as we all know,
from the hard-drinking of our ancestors; but
what are the effects of progenitorial punch,
compounded of sound cognac or mountain dew,
compared with the dyspeptic demoralization
that is now following upon daily doses of
potato-made sherry and brown poison at
twelve shillings the dosen, in the quiet homes
of poor parsons and economical gentlefolks all
over the country? Once more it must be asked,
Does this touting system really pay? Or is it and there have their acidity "corrected" by the Does this touting system really pay? Or is it as radically unsound on business its practical effects are deleterious, even to the "dura ilia" of those who, living far away among woods and fields, are so simple as to believe in printed circulars. The next generation alone can reply.—Pall Mall Gazette.

THE CRISIS IN AMERICA.

(From the Daily Atta California, April 5.)
An old Republican correspondent, writing from
Washington, anticipates that a basis of agreement between Congress and the President will be found, and
suggests what it will be, as follows:—

Weshington, anticipates that a basis of agreement between Congress and the President will be found, and suggests what it will be, as follows:—

"That part of Congress which is not passionate but reflective confronts the fact that it has utterly failed in dealing with the questions of reconstruction. It has floundered in technical and theoretical debate for three months, but agreed upon no action, formed no policy, established no terms of reconstruction. It can go on so no longer. Whether it agrees or quarrels with the President, it must have a policy, it must be some practical thing. It must either admit loyal representatives from the Southern States, or establish the terms on which it will admit them. The attempt to secure negro suffrage is an admitted failure. Between those who are opposed to it per se, those who approving it in principle are opposed to it in policy, and those who shrank from forcing any system of suffrage upon the States, as an unjust, unconstitutional interference with the rights of the States, Republicans in either House can muster a majority for this great principle of national interference with the rights of the States, Republicans in either House can muster a majority for this great principle of national impartial suffrage. The best thing possible relating to that subject is the Base amendment, which deprive the South of political power for the negroes to whom it denies suffrage. But Mr. Sumner, who proposes this with all his might, and boasts that its defeat; not policy and admit the loyal representatives? A majority of them are really earnest Republicans; early emission of them ween negro-suffrage men. They would really strengthen the hands of Congress against the disloyal elements of the South; a portion, Seastor Wilson insists, would even side with the redical Republicans of the North against the President. And so it may be that the thing which Congress against the disloyal elements of the South; a portion, Seastor Wilson insists, would even side with the redical Republicans of the

THE LONDON JOURNAL.—The best, chaspest, argust and most beautifully-illustrated publication ereciseus, having a greater circulation than that of any other periodical in the world. Its contents embrace the

largest and most beautifully-illustrated publication serioused, having a greater circulation than that of any other periodical in the world. Its contests ambrace the best works of greater between the serious part of the property of the property of the part of the property of the proper

Decice.

OSPEL OAK GALVANIZED IRON
Timed and Untimed. Obtained the only Prize
Briefs in the Trade at the International Exhibition of 1862.
This is the oldest manufacture in the galvanized iron
inde, it having been established at Mesers. J. and E.
Walter's Gospel Oak-street Mills, Tiphon, Staffordshire, in
1842, and for some years was sold under the name of the
left firm of Morewood and Rogers.
It is new to be obtained through all merchants, and WILLIAM LEE, Sole Agent, 74, King William-street

DAY and MARTIN'S Real JAPAN BLACKING, 96, High Holborn, London.—For affording nourishment and durability to the leather it stands unrivalled. Sair all first-class houses in India and the colonies. In cottles and tins at 64, 1s., and 1s. 64, each. Cautien.—D. and M. take the opportunity of cautiloning prehasers against spurious imitations of their manufacture at later.

M CARROLL. SOUTH HEAD SEVENTH BRANCH.
A COMPLETE SUCCESS,

The people now can plainly see, For nothing can much plainer be, How much they save in being near. Since they have had M'Carroll her In pecket now too well they know M'Carroll keeps the prices low, M'Carroll keeps the prices low,
And, by a vast increasing trade,
By lowest profit he is paid,
Supplying, too, the very best,
That competition is a jest.
The trade may quote M'Carroll's prices,
And use all trade trick artifices,
But still the South Head people know
To him for cheapness they will go !

LIST OF PRICES.
per lb.
lind quarter mutton... 34d Spice beef ... 58
Fee ditte ditto ... 24d Round beef, cooked ... 54
Fee ditte ditto ... 24d Round beef, cooked ... 54
Fee ditte ditto ... 24d Round beef, cooked ... 54
Fee District ... 54d German sensage ... 54
Mutton chaps ... 34d Black pudding ... 44
Runp steaks ... 44 Beef sensage ... 24d
Runp steaks ... 24d Pork ditto ... 64
Belling beef ... 24d Loins of pork ... 64
Can beef ... 24d Loins of pork ... 64
Est tiles of roats beef ... 34 Veal ... 54
Strish ditto ... 48
Hind quarter beef ... 34 Veal ... 54
Hind quarter beef ... 34
Fee quarter beef ... 34
PHILIP MCARROLL,
Whitchapel Market, Botany Road, Besifern.
Center of Pitt and Market streets, Sydney.
William-street, Woolkoomooloo.
Farmantia-street, meany opposite the Newtown Road.
189, South Head Road.
behap, near Hollinshed's, and Cumberland-street, noar the Watchbouse. LIST OF PRICES.

N O W L A N D I N G, -

replit peas Corn four, in half-th, and I lb, packets Sainca. In I lb, oval time Price's Belment sporm candles Kellier's confections—in I lb, time, and in half-lb, packages and fancy boxes Schadel sacks Vector oil, &c.

GILFILLAN and CO., Macquarte-place
GOWN MARIE BRE

ANGAROO BRAND TOWN MARIE BREF, curd by MORGAN'S PATENT PROCESS, at ligwish, Queensland.

Ness, prime mess, India mess, India boof, cutra India brf, on Sale.

WILLIA MERRY and LLOYD. WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

stret, and 432, George-street.

MALDON ISLAND GUANO,—The most suitable
Manure for Maine and Root Crope.—A pure guano
(be, hate of lime), free from sand, price £7 per ton.
Copies of analysis and all information way be obtained at
the strea, Walter's Wharf, Fort-street; or of
WILLIS, MERBY, and CO., 100, New Pitt-street.

CUANO. — Angio-Australian. Guano. Company's (limited) PHOSPHO-GUANO, £8 a ton, including lags. Samples bags may be obtained at fa. each. RANDOLPH NOTT, Agent, 477, George etreet, near

FOR SALE, by Private Contract.—That compast Family Residence and Estate, known as SOPHIEN-BERG, dittant about three nailes from Liverpool.
For particulars and terms, apply to Mears. DAINTHEY and ELACK. New Pitt.stract.

POE SALE, 1000 head of STORE CATTLE, of equal sex, from 1 to 6 years old, very quiet, deliverable on the Namol new Guiligal, in fouriess days efter notice, G.M. PITT, Post Office Chambers, George-street. BALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD, at WOOLLER'S, Pitt-street, by suction, TRIS DAY, at 11 o'slock, Eomes, carts, drays, buggies, waggons, spring-carts, &c. R.S.—No charge for entering horses, &c., for eale, Proceeds payable immediately after sale. Fat Sheep, on FRIDAY.

BURT and CO. are instructed by J. Ross, Eag., of Noctafield, to sell by auction, at their Barar, This DAY, at 11 o'clock, 250 choice fat wedders, the first batch of a new flock.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Thomas Herbert, Req., to sell by auction, at their 60 choice fat lambs.

Fat Sheep, on FRIDAY. BURT and CO. are instructed by W. Christian, Enq., to sell by auction, at their mark, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, 250 prine fat wedders.

Fat Sheep Ditto Lambs Horses. BURT and CO.'S sales by auction, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock,

At the Annandale Yards, MONDAY. BURT and CO. are instructed by Messrs.

Ivory and Aldcorn to sell by auction, at the step Yark, on MONDAY, at 2 o'clock,

130 head prime fat cettle.

At the Annandale Yards, MONDAY. BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. Stephen Scholey to sell by auction, at the work of the MONDAY, at 2 o'clook, On MONDAY.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazzar, on MONDAY next, 400 prime fat wedders, from the celebrated flocks of Mesers. Lloyd, Liverpeol Plains. These are the best sheep at present in the market. Fat Cattle. Fat Cattle.

At the Victoria Yards, Petersham.

On NONDAY next, the 4th instant, at 2 e'clock punctually.

THOMAS DAWSON has received instruc-tions from Messrs, Pearce, Son, and Bryden, to sell as above.

186 head of JP conjoined cattle, in lots to suit the trade.

Terms, cash. Buyers, Buyers, Buyers.

MR. WILLIAM TINDALL has received instructions from Mr. Gilmore to sell, at Mr. John Fullagar's Yards, on MONDAY next, 4th June, at 11 e'clet, 1500 prime fat abeep, in lots to suit purchasers.

BUCHAN THOMSON has received instruc-tions from N. Lee, Esq., to sell by auction, at his Yards, corner of Hunter and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, at 1 o'clock, 600 prime fat wedders, in lots to suit purchasers.

AVERACK and GIBSON will sell by auction, at the Railway, THIS MORNING, at 10, Hay, Straw, Mairs, &c.; at 11, Poultry, Pigs, and Calves. Offices—282, Pitt-street, and Windsor.

P. MEARES will sell by auction, at his o'clock, THIS DAY,
Calves, poultry, sucking pigs, &c., &c.
And at half-past 1 prompt,
Butter, oggs, cheese, bacon, and fruit.
Terms, cash.

Hay, Straw, and Chaft, P. MEARES (successor to Thomas

Dawson) will sell by auction, at the Railway

Terminus, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,

Unpressed hay, straw, and chaff, by the truck load.

Terms cash.

Railway Auction Depot. P. P. MEARES has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Yards, George-street South, at half past 11 THIS DAY. About 40 store pige and porkers; also, a lot of carcases of pork.

Terma, cash.

GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.

BEARDMORE and STOKES (successors to W. H. Mackenzie and Co.) will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 10 a m.

Hay, straw, corn, and wood.

At their Depot, 775, George-street South, at 11 o'clock, Butter, theese, eggs, poultry, and other dairy produes.

G. HENFREY will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, THIS

W. G. HENFREY will sell, at his Auction
Depot, at 11 o'clock,
20 prime lambs, in splendid condition.

Tallow, Hides, &c. AMES GRAHAM will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 1st June, at 11 o'clock, Casks tallow Hides, calfskins, &c.

Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce cale. MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, at a quarter to 11 s'clock,

Weekly Produce Sale.

RWIN and TURNER will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 1st June, at 12 o'clock precisely,
49 casks tallow 872 bides
Mess beef
Horns, shank bones, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale. Tallow and Hides.

B. EBSWORTH will sell by public auction, at his Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Friday, 1st June, at a quarter to 11 o'clock pre-

ACRE'S-ROAD.

A Farm of 67 acros 1 rood, part of the Bander Park Estate, on the Western Road, about one mile from Parramatta, in the immediate vicinity of Mr. Holroyd's colebrated orange orchard; bounded on the east by the property on which Mr. Fullagar resides; on the south by land belonging to the Rev. Thomas Hassall; on the north by portions of the same Estate, now belonging to Mossra. Hugh Taylor and John Eutter.

The farm is nearly all fenced in (if not completely so), and has a creek of water running through it.

W. BOWDEN is instructed by the proprictor to sell by auction, at the Land Sale
Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY next, the 7th of
June, at 11 o'clock,
The property briefly described above.

A plan may be seen at the Reoms.
Title satisfactory. Terms easy.

To Ironmongers, Saddlers, Private Buyers, and others. COLLIER will sell by auction, at the Commercial Sale Rooms, 249, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, June 6th, at 11 o'clock, Several invokes of the above.

Terms at sale.

LEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Banaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, Gold and silve watches Mew and second-hand clothing Fancy goods and sundries.

To Delegate the Co. will sell be a sell of the control o

To Dealers and others. CONWAY is instructed by the importer to sell, at Parramatta, on SATURDAY next, and June, at the Australian Arms Hotel, at 11 o'clock.
Suifa, trousers, vests, tice, shirts, boots, shoes, fancy goods, glassware; also, watches, clocks, jowellery, &c., &c., &c.

On SATURDAY, June 2nd, at 11 o'clock. At the Old Bank of Australasia

Highly Important Unreserved Sale by Auction. To Hotel Koepers, Buyers of Furniture, and others. Useful and Substantial Household Furniture. Brilliant-toned Pianoforte, by Collard and Collard Giass, Electroplate, Books, Iron Bedstands and Beddi and Sundries.

M ESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rosma, 239, George-street, on SATURDAY, June 2nd, at 11 o clock.

Valuable household furniture and effects, removed to the Rosms for the cenvenience of sale.

Towns, cash.

To Professional Gentlemen and others. For Unreserved Sale by Auction. The Hon. J. B. Darvall's Valuable Law Library.

M ESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from Professor Pell to sell by suction, at their Rooms, 239, Georgestreet, THIS DAY, June 1st, at 11 o'clock,

The above.

Catalogues of which will be issued speedily.

Unredeemed Pledges.

FRIDAY, lat June, at 11 o'clock. At the Auction Mart, Park-street.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, las June, at 11 o'clock, A quantity of unredeemed pledges, comprising gold and silver watches, gold brooches, carrings, rings, bracelets, gold and silver fancy articles.

Terms, cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of Mr. D. Cohen. . Superior Household Furniture Fiano by Collard, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the official assignee, under direction of creditors, to sell by auction, on MONDAY, 4th June, at half after 10 o'clock, on the premises, corner of Bridge and George streets.

tion of creditors, to sell by success, the premises, corner June, at half after 10 o'clock, on the premises, corner Bridge and George streets,
Superior bousehold farmiture, comprising bandsome mahogany horsehair sofas, couches, horsehair chairs, very large Brussels carpet, sideboards, pier glasses, square piano by Collard and Collard, chiffoniere, choice engravings in maplewood frames, china, glass, cullery, kitchen requisites, &c.

Terms, cash.

To Country Storekeepers, Grocers, Ironmongers, Crockery-ware Dealers, Furniture Dealers, General Dealers, and others.

Important Extensive Unreserved Salo.

Important Extensive Unreserved Salo.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by suction, in consequence of the proprietor, Mr. A. Carr, having taken the Old Commodors Public-house) on TUESDAY, 5th June, at 10 10 o'clock sharp, on the premises, North Shore, The whole of his well-selected stock, comprising Chests of tea (kraury), sugars, coffee, rice, starch, bottled fruit, mustards, pepper, vinegar, spices, pickles, oil, anchovies, soap, sardines, rope, American axes, nails, holloware, kercenee oil, cuttery, china, crockery, chamber services, tumbiers, wine glasses, plates, children's toys, cases of toys, breakware, drapery, calico, ribbona, tunics, white and coloured shirts, ascount and copy books, paper, boots and shoes, tobacco, carpenters' tools, picks, hosiery, scales and weights, show glasses, slates, broom heads, aquantity of household furniture, hearthrugs, timwers, and a lot of articies too numerous to advertise. Also, Horse, harness, saddle, and dogcart.

N.B.—Luncheon provided at the Old Commodore resh-

N.B.—Luncheon provided at the Old Commodore pub-lic-house, at 2 o'clock.

Terms, cash.—No reserve.

Grey Calicos, Longeloths, Clothing.

M ESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have ESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day, arge consignment of drapery, clothing, &c. Byzantine shirts Scotch twill ditto B. and Y. ditto ditto 36-inch grey calloos Knickerbeckers, winceys Welsh flannels Crimon ditto

Welsh flannels
Crimean ditto
White shirts
L. W. hose
Cotton ticks
Black cloth sees
Inversee capes
Crimean shirts
Melton cloth ditto.
Terms, liberal.

Rough Browns. THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, rough browns.

Terms, liberal.

On secount of whom it may concern. Self Moleskins.

Ex Cingala, Nellson, master, frem London.

Much damaged by sea water.

THIS DAY, Friday, 1st June, At 11 o'clock. shousemen, Drapera, Clothiera, and oth

M ESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have

ESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at Booms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,

Bollowing goods.
On account of whom it may concern,
L& E H in diamond, H under,

\$374 \rightarrow No. 1-6 ends self moles, much
2-3 ditto ditto, ditto.

3-3 ditto ditto, ditto.

Terms, cash.

Highly Important and Unreserved Sale of the Stock-in-trade of Messrs. D. and S. M. Levi, Importers, &c., Pitt-street. (Next the Union Bank), Consisting of a large and varied assortment of ing of a large at Fancy Goods Jewellery Plated Ware Cutlery Stationery

Parfumery Toys, Cabinet Ware
Toys, Cabinet Ware
Toys, Cabinet Ware
Toys, Cabinet Ware
And Wax Matches, &c.
In short, the stock embraces the usual variety and assortment of goods generally found in a first-class Fancy Warehouse, and is therefore teo diversified to particularise in an advertisement. The whole of which must be disposed of to the highest bidder in order to close the existing partnership account previous to the departure for England of the widow of the late Mr. S. M. Levi.

The sale will commence on MONDAY, June 4th, at 11 o'clock, and will be continued each following day until the whole ts disposed of.

To Buyers of Fancy Goods, Stationers, Cutlers, Jewellers, Tay De-lers, Country Storekeepers, and the Trade Generally.

R. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the stores of Masers. D. and S. M. Levi, Pitt-street, en MON. DAY, 4th June, at 11 o'clock, to be continued every following day at the above mentioned hour, until the whole is disposed of, viz.,

The whole of their extensive and well assorted stock-intrade as above, only partially enumerated.

The auctioneer, in calling the particular attention of all those whom it may concern to the above important sale wishes to remind them that such a favourable opportunity for sorting up their stock seldom occurs, and should no therefore be lost sight of. Terms at sale.

Olives. The Pinest Spanish Olives, just imported per Civiale, from

FRIDAY, 1st June E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by Messrs. Parbury, Brothers, to sell by auction, at the City Mart. THIS DAY, at 11,

Ex Civials,

100 kegs finest Spanish clives. Terms at sale. Figs. Muscatel Raisins. Importation per Swordfish. PRIDAY, 1st June.

For Positive Sale. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at

8 cases prime selected Elevne figs, each containing 60 one-eight boxes, 44 lbs.
6 cases Etuscated Raisins, each 12 boxes.
Terms at sale.

Entire Cargo of the Dutch barque De sborgh

Batavia White Table Rice Fine White Crystal Sugar Ditto ditto Counter ditto Ditto ditto Yellow ditto Brown Ration Java Coffee Black Pepper Nutneces

For Unreserved Sale by Auction. FRIDAY, 1st June.

Important Announcement to Merchants, Buyers for Export, Wholesale and Retail Greeers, Confectioners, and others.

The auctioneers, in introducing the cargo of the Doborgh to the notice of the trade, beg to remind them of tag fact that this cargo was specially selected to the order of Mesers. Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co., from samples of sugar, rice, &c., forwarded from Sydney for the guidance of their correspondents in Batavia.

The RICE is a really splendid sample, similar to the lot imported hast year per Leonidae, and equal to the finest Carolina.

Carolina.

THE COFFEE is the less West India preparation, and little fat all inferior to pluntation Ceylon.

The SUGARS in addition to being packed in small bags and legibly marked, are well suited to the Retail, Counter, or Country Trade, being all FINE BOLD GRAINY SAMPLES, ranging from Ration to the Finest and Whitest Snowdrop.

Samples will be at the Rooms of the Auctioneers day prior to sale.

E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by the importers, Messrs. Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co., to sell by suction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,

The cargo of the DOSBORGH, from Batavia.

Comprising

SUGAR.

SUGAR.

W— 296 ditto ditto.

HH—2100 small bags of Batavis white table rice, packed specially to order, and equal to the finest Carolina.

COFFEE AND SPICES, &cc.

GW—283 bags coffee, West India preparation (a picked sample)

BP— 106 bags Bencoolen black pepper
N—9 cases finest Buitemorg nutmegs
M—5 cases mace
175 bundles rattans.

Terms at sale.

North Wilts Cheese

FRIDAY, 1st June. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by suction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY,

Ex Cingala, 23 cases prime North Witts choose. Terms at sale.

PRIDAY, 1st June. To Strocers, Ship-store Dealers, Provision Dealers, and others. Ex Australind.

E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by suction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY,

E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at

Pickles, On account of whom it may concern, Ex Lord Palmereton, Fernie, from London.

More or less damaged by sea water. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at

Ex Lord Paimerston, 400-441—42 cases pint pickles, each 3 dozen. Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 1st June.

A new Shipment, now landing ex Queen of Nations, and for Unreserved Sale. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY,

at 11,
An invoice of Morion's cilatores, comprising.
Bottled fruits
Jama, I lb. tins
Raspberry vinegar
Black currant ditto
Fresh herrings, 1 and 2 lb. tins
Terms at sale.

Sugar (in small bage) THIS DAY. To Wholesale Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Retailer and the Trade generally. For Positive Sale, to close the balance of a cargo.

E. THRELKELD and CO. have been mart, THIS DAY, at 11, 2000 small bags sugar.

This lot comprises some very fine samples of white crystals, white counter, yellow counter, and ration sugar, and will be cleared without reserve.

Terms at sale.

Yarmouth Bloaters Fresh Herrings Jame, in Tins. Now landing ex Golden Spur.

THIS DAY, Friday. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on PRIDAY, as

Ex Golden Spur, 1-50—50 cases 11b. jams, in tins 51-70—20 ditto Yarmouth bloaters 71-75—5 ditto fresh herrings, 11b. tins, Terms at sale,

Important and attractive Announcement to Boot and Shoe Makers, Storekeepers, Warehousemen, and the Trade generally. New Shipment, ex Golden Spur.

FRIDAY, 8th June.

E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by Messrs. Saddington and Son to sell by auction, on FRIDAY, at 11, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, 100 trunks men's, women's, and children's new and seasonable boots and shoes.

Detailed particulars will be announced.

Terms at sale.

Terms at sale.

Iron Bedsteads
General Ironmengery
Saddlary
Scheathing Felt, Europe Bopa
Cutlery
Blectro-plated Goods
Franch Wire Nails (rose head)
Ewbank's Patent Nails
Hurdle and Shingle ditto
Lath and Flooring ditto
Foster's Spades and Shavela

TUESDAY, 5th June, 1866. ngers, Storekeepers, Shipchandlers, and others

E. THRELKELD and CO. have
been instructied to sell by auction, at the
City Mart, on TUESDAY, at 11,
a unasually extensive and will-selected assortment of
general ironnongery, &c., new landing ex Lord
Palmerston.

THIS DAY 1st June, 1866. Highly Important, Extensive, and Positive Unress ved Sale of REALLY CHOICE WINES. Por's, Sherries, Chargegnes, Moselle, Hochheim, Claret, Burgundy, &c.

SPIRITS.
Brandies, Rum, Geneva, Old Tom. Whisky, &c.

DRAUGHT and BOTTLED BEERS. io. 3 Ale, Stout, Ale and Porter in Bottle. . * Substantial Luncheon will be provided.

To Merchants
To the Wine and Spirit Trade
To Publicans
And others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 1st June, 1897, at

SHERRY, IN BOND.

(Highest class winea.)

2 quarter casks V.P., pale and dry

4 ditto Golden

2 ditto Gonsales and Dubosque

3 ditto Olosero

2 ditto Amontillado

6 hogsbaeds ditto

7 ditto quadruple diamond ditto

4 quarter-casks ditto

25 ditto three grape sherry

11 ditto ditto

13 ditto H.L.D. single diamond ditto

9 octaves ditto

23 ditto H.L.D. single diamond ditto
9 octaves ditto
15 octaves ditto ditto
15 octaves ditto ditto
17 octaves ditto ditto
18 quarter-casks H.L.D. reble diamond ditto
17 octaves ditto ditto
4 butt Garcia, six diamond
8 hogsheads ditto, ditto
16 quarter-casks ditto, ditto
10 ditto pale sherry
250 cases bottled ditto.

SHERRY, DUTY PAID.
90 cases bottled sherry, anchor, four diamonds.
PORT WINE.
In bond.
5 pipes Sandeman's best very old treble diamond
3 quarter-casks ditto ditto.
3 ditto ditto quadruple ditto, 1854
7 hogsheads ditto ditto, ditto

SPIRITS.

8 hogsheads pale brandy
10 ditto dark ditto
22 quarter-casks ditto
25 hogsheads Lowndes's rum, 32 o.p.
250 cases Eurnett's old tom
10 quarter-casks whisky
100 cases ditto
200 ditto geneva.

DRAUGHT AND BOTTLED BEER.
25 hogsheads draught ale
10 ditto ditto atout
250 casks bettled ale

FRIDAY, 8th June, 1866, FORD'S CELEBRATED CUT GLASSWARE. Just landed ex Victory.

To Glassware Buyers
To Country Buyers
To Dealers in Earthenware
And the Trade. *.* Comprising a large and well selected assortment.

Without the slightest reserve, JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 8th June, 1869, at 11 cclock, 40 packages of Ford's celebrated cut glassware. I etailed particulars will be advertised, Terms at sale.

Important Auction Sale

KRROSENE CHANDELIER

DITTO LAMPS

From the manufactures of the Boston and Sandwich

Companies.

Just landed ox Lady Bowen. *.* Samples can be inspected at the Rooms. To Lamp Dealers, Ironmongers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auetion Roome, on WEDNESDAY, 6th June, 1866, at 11, 25 packages of K. crossne chandeliers Ditto lamps (table and bracket), &c., &c. *.* Detailed particulars will be published. Terms at sale.

TURSDAY, 5th June, 1866. AMERICAN CHAIRS AMERICAN CHAIRS AMERICAN CHAIRS.

A Well-selected Assortment.

To Upholsterers
To Chairmakers
To Furniture Buyers
And others. OHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. R. Towns and Co. to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, 5th June, 1866, at 11, 150 cases AMERICAN CHAIRS, vis.—

Lafayette cane chairs Filmore white ditto Baltimore wood ditto Baltimere wood ditto
Cak union ditto
Washington wood ditto
Wood rocking ditto
Wood rocking ditto
Baltimore wood ditto
Baltimore rocking ditto
Serpentine Astor Grecian varnish ditto
Ditto ditto gold stripe ditto
Bent rim wood office ditto
Bent rim wood office ditto
Bent rim wood office ditto

Revere office, in mahogany and resewood. Terms at sale. MONDAY, 4th June, 1866. Boots and Shoes.

Just landed, ex Golden Spur. To Country Buyers, the Boot and Shoe Trade, and others JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank

Auction Rooms, at 11, 50 trunks of boots and shoes, all seasonable goods. Terms at sale. FIRST AUCTION SALE OF COLONIAL KERO-

WEDNESDAY, 6th June, 1866. HARTLEY KEROSENE OIL.
HARTLEY KEROSENE OIL.
HARTLEY KEROSENE OIL.
Important Sale by Auction of the first parcel of
HARTLEY KEROSENE OIL.
Will be offered punctually at 12 (noon),
of the Hartley Kerosene Oil and Paraffine
Company.
To Oilmen

To Oilmen
To Lamp Salesmen
To Ironmongers
To Country Storekoepers, and
The Trade generally. OHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions from the Hartley Kerosene Oil and Parsiline Company to submit for public competition, at the Benk Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAT, 6th June, 1866, at 12 (noos) prompt,

The first parcel of terosene oil, from the manufactory at Hartley, consisting of the cases, each 4 tins, each 4 gallons.

80 cases, each 2 tins, each 4 gallons.

Total, 1280 gallens.

J. G. Caben begs to inform intending purchasers that a sample of the kerosene oil may be inspected at the Rooms, at the same time he would respectfully remind them it will be found superior in quality and colour to any imperted—amell being scarcely perceptible. The illuminating power is equal to the best American, and will burn one-fourth longer.

MUSPRATT SCAUSTIC SODA.

Important Unreserved Auction Sale, At Messrs, Daniell, King, and Co.'s Sterce, C'Con FRIDAY MORNING.

To Merchants, Scapbollers, Shippers, and others.

MR. W. DEAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at Mesers. Daniell, King, and Co.'s Stores. O'Commell-street, THIS BAY, 1st June, at half-past 10 o'clock, 40 drums, each about 3 cwt., Muspratt's caustic soda 40 ditto, ditto 3\frac{3}{2} cwt., ditto ditto.

33 ditto, ditto 5 cwt. ditto ditto.

Terms at sale.

ROCKHAMPTON.

Valuable Town Allotment, with PRONTAGE to QUAY and STANLEY STREETS, whereon is crected the Messis. BYENES, BASSET and CO.'S STORE.

For Positive Sale by Auction, On FRIDAY, 1st June.

M. W. DEAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, lat June, at 11 o'clock, That very valuable property in the town of ECCK HAMPTON, being allotment No. 10 of section 63, situate at the junction of Quay-street and Stanley street, having 65 feet frontage to the former and 132 feet to the latter, whereon is erected the very convenient and commodious store so well known as Mesers, BYENES, BASSET, and CO.'S STORE.

The property is most eligibly situated, occupying one of the best business positions in the town of Rockhampton, and, being for positively unreserved sale, should command especial streation.

Plan on view at the Sale Rooms.

Terms at sale.

AMERICAN SPRUCE DBALS.

Ex Lady Bewen, from New York.

Highly Important Unreserved Auction Sale, at Towns' Wharf, Miller's Point.

MONDAY AFTERNOON. 1912 Deals, 3 x 7 to 3 x 17.

To Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, and Country
Buyers.

R. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions from Messrs. R. Towns and Co. to sell by auction, at Towns' Wharf, on MONDAY, 4th June, at half-past 2 o'clock,
Ex Lady Bowen, from New York,
1912 best American apruce deals
3 x 7 to 3 x 17 (mostly 3 x 9).
Lengths 10 to 29 feet.
Terms at sale.

Important and Artractive Auction Sale. TUESDAY, 5th JUNE.

Groceries, Olimen's Stores, Sugars, Teas Bottled Beer, &c. To Merchants, Grocers, Shippers, and others. R. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TURSDAY, 5th June, at 11 o'clock, Gracerics, oilmen's stores, sugars, teas, &c., &c.

Highly Important.

Extensive Sale by Public Auction of
MAURITIUS SUGAR.
7477 bags
being
. The Entire Cargo of the William Clowes, just arrived
from Mauritius.
Embracing a most attractive assortment, including all the
favourite varieties beth in grain and colour, from ration
to the finest white crystals. Day of Sale, TURSDAY, 5th June.

Samples will be landed as soon as practicable, and will be on view at the Sale Rooms, Note.—The Auctioneer would respectfully remind buyers that the latest Mauritine strices report the market as completely here of supre, and as the new crop will not be obtainable until August, we cannot look for further supplies from Wance for a considerable time.

M. W. DEAN has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 5th June, at 11 o'clock,

The entire cargo of the William Clowes.

7477 begs Mauritus sugar.

Terms at esle.

ON MONDAY NEXT. GREAT SALE OF CITY FREEHOLDS.

In the Estate of the IN GEORGE-STREET, HAYMARKET.

FIVE HOUSES, Nos. 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, copper.
Christ's Church. In one or two lots. R6-USE, Re1, Valentine-lane.

THE HAND OF FRIENDSHIP INN, occupied by Mr.
Maroney, 65 feet frontage. Also, TWO HOUSES,
Nos. 40 and 42, adjoining Tooth's Browery.

SUSSEX-STREET.
TWO COTTAGES, Nos. 333 and 335, noar Goulbur COOPER AND WATERLOO STREETS, SURRY HILLS,
COTTAGES AND LAND, adjoining the preperty formerly belonging to Mr. Lacy. In lots.

The whole of the above are for POSITIVE SALE, to close the accounts of the Estate, on MONDAY NEXT.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH. PARRAMATTA-STREET.

UNRESERVED SALE of V-luable CITY ALLOT-MENTS, Athlone-place, close to Parramatta-street, adjoining Adelaids-terrace, opposite the New School-rooms of St. Barnahas Church. 19 BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, each having a frontage of 14 to 17 feet to the above well-known streets, with a depth of 79 feet.

TITLE unquestionable; for full particulars of which apply to JOHN SMITH, Esq., Solicitor, O'Conneil-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have reat the Rooms, Pitt-street, MONDAY, 4th June, at 11 In the centre of one of the most crowded thorough-fares in the city, these allotments are peculiarly valuable as building sites for residences of mechanics and labourers, a class of property which it is well known resurns a much higher rate than any other, being constantly in deemand in this locality, and never empty. They have each a good depth, and have the advantage of two frontages. They will be sold to the highest bidder, in lots to suit purchasees, or as sub-divided on the Plan, which can be inspected at the Rooms.

Plough Inn, Richmond Road.

Tough inn, Richmond Road.

JOHN B. LAVERACK has received instructions from Mr. Jemes Dargin to sell by public saction, on SATURDAY, the 2nd of June next, at 3 o'clock, at Mr. J. Derect's Hotel, Macquarie-street, Windsor, All that allotment of land, containing one sere, mere or leve, attnate midway between Windsor and Richmond, together with the Plough Inn ervoted thereon, now in the occupation of Mr. James Norris.

The house contains twelve rooms, detached kitchen, store and dairy; in the yard are large stables, sheds, &c.

As this property is for positive sale, and being the only Inn between Richmond and Windsor, any person with a small capital can ensure a sang competency by becoming the purchaser. Possessien given the 1st of July next.

Title guaranteed.

Windsor. Important Sale of "Pure" bred Cart Stock, the property of the late Joseph Cope, Esq., of Windsor. OHN B. LAVERACK has received instru

Terms at sale.

Special Notice.

Special Notice.

Clearance bale at Mossrs. W. Jolly and Co.'s Timber POSTPONEMENT.

M. W. DEAN begs to intimate that the above sale is unavoidably postponed till FRIDAY next, the 8th June.

Terms at sale.

ODN S. LAVERACK has received instructions to sell by public auction, one SATURDAY, but is of June next, at half-past 1 o'clock, at Mr. Jems 1 ported sires.

The late Mr. Cope, as a breader of first-class draught stock, was second to none in the colony, some of his young colonial-bred horses; and, as several of the above lot were lested by him for breeding purposes, the auctionse confidently invites parties in want of superior stock to import them prior to the sale.

Terms at cale.

http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1470341

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National Library of Australia

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Flor de Sevilanos
GOULDING'S SUPERB MIXTURE of the finest
Atomatic TOBACCO, to be had only of
W. R. GOULDING (late Aldis), 275, George-street,
Tposite Hunter-street, opposite Hunter-street.

O M E R. S. R. T. N. U. R. S. E. R. Y.
GRONGGE-STREET, PARRAMATTA, N.S.W.
1 have much pleasure in intimating to the public in general of this and the adjacent colonies that I have added considerably to my stock of ornamental trees, shrubs, &c., &c., and beg to profier my thanks to those who have to liberally supported me since my commencement in business. Harmacy, George-street, opposite Bridge-street.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Beauty preserved.—No medicine extant equals these pills for removing pimples and biotches from the skin; at the same time that they cleanes the blood, correct obstructions, equalite the circulation, and free the system from all impurities. Sold at 24, 8tand, London, and at all druggists.

NOTICE—ELIXIR OF ROSES, an instantaneous relief for Toothache; in bottles, with directions for use. Prepared only by Dr. EMANUEL, Donist, Pittstreet North, opposite Toogood's.

MPORTANT NOTICE—CONTINUATION SALE MPORTANT NOTICE—CONTINUATION SALR
of FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.—In consequence of
the Warercome to which Mr. W. LRIPOLD is removing
his stock not yet being finished, he is compelled to remain
a few days lenger in the old premises, where the remainder
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3000 yards cotton tick, 7½d, usual price 10½d
270 pieces Welsh and Saxony Hannel.

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French llamas, green, drab, soariet, blues, bluer
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Plain winers, 64d; linesy, 84d
Ladies and children's underclothing cheap.

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Zouave jackets, in black and coloured cloths
Semi-tiphta, is endless variety
Black lace dresses, 18s 6d to 31s
White lace dresses, 18s 6d to 31s
White lace dresses, double skirts, 25s to 70s
French tarlatans, wide widths, 94d, worth 1s 6d. French taristains, wide wettas, 94d, worth is 6d.

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French flawers, wreattas, and head-drasses
Bugle ornaments, gimps, and beads
White and coloured kid gloves, 124d
Two hundred pieces of book musiin, 3s 11d per piece
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300 PIECES, which will be sold as follows:—

No. 1, SANONY WELSH, la 4jd

2, ditto ditto, la 6d

3, ditto ditto, la 6d

4, HEAVY WELSH, la 4jd

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The above are, without exception, the chaspest parcel of Plannels in the market, which we invite all laties to inspect. BAULKE and ARDERN, 86, King str OPENED THIS DAY, LADIES, CHILDREN'S, and INFANTS'
H A T S. BLACK, WHITE, In BAB, and BROWN, comprising the following REW SHAPES, BRECON SUSSEX AUBAN ARCADE SWISS and others.
BAULKE and ARDERN,
86, King-s ADIES' and Children's Velvet Hats, in all the new shapes. Mrs. WAY, 263, Pitt street. A D VALOREM BUTHER.—Ex Mail Steamer.—
Opened This Morning,
Josephine Kid GLOVES, choice delicate colours, medium shades, drub, stone and dark colours.
This month's shipment of Gloves is secutifully stitched with the different coloured silks to match the colours of the gloves, with temboured points, and will be sold at its per pair. MATTRESSES and PALLIASSES made, of the best w. REASON, 7, Bridge-street

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2 cases PARTAGAS REGALIA DE LONDRES.
Since has neclived two cases more of the above really choice Havanah eigers. No other home in Sydney has the reputation of importing the CELEBRATED BRAND of REAL HAVANARS. Also constantly on hand a large stock of

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TO HOTELKENPENS.—Just unpacked, and now on view, a choice associated of Branes and Bronned View, a choice associated of Branes and HOT-WATER FOUNTAINS. W.

YOY, Hunter-street.

TO PRINTERS and others.—For SALE, charpone of Machines, complete, and in first-class condition.

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CALIFORNIAN WHEAT.—Spiendid sample of Nation's Repe. GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO. CHILIAN WHEAT.—Finest quality ON SALE by GEORGE A LLOYD and CO. A DELAIDE WHEAT. - Now landing, WN SALE by GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO. A DELAIDE FLOUR. — Best brands ON SALE by GRORGE A. LLOYD and CO. MAIZE FLOUR, clean, sweet, and fresh ground PEMELL'S Mills, Parrametta street, Sydney. INE FLOUR, 16s.; seconds, 14s.
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—Now is your Chance.—A young Man, who will shortly be disengaged, it desirous of obtaining EMPLOY-MENT in any capacity. For information apply to Mr. W. B. Campbell, 588, George-street.

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THE COMMITTEE of Management of the Melbourne Hospital invite APPLICATIONS from duly qualified practitioners for the APPOINTMENT of RESIDENT PHYSICIAN, at a salary of £153 per annum. Candidates are requested to transmit their diplomas and testimentials to the Secresary (on MONDAY, the 4th day of June), from whom full particulars may be obtained. The sice ion will take place at 3 o'clock p.m. on TUES-DAY, the 5th June, when personal attendance of candidates will be necessary.

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WANTED, a BOY, about 12, to go up the country.
Apply at 128, Clarence-atreet, before 12 o'clock.

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THOMAS J. STUCHBURY, Clarence-street. A DELAIDE FLOUR.—Hart's superfine sit dressed BRILBY and SCOTT.

CHILIAN WHEAT, best quality, for SALE, by BEILBY and SCOTT. CALIFORNIAN FLOUR, Golden Gate and Nationa Mills brands. BEILBY and SCOTT.

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. 78